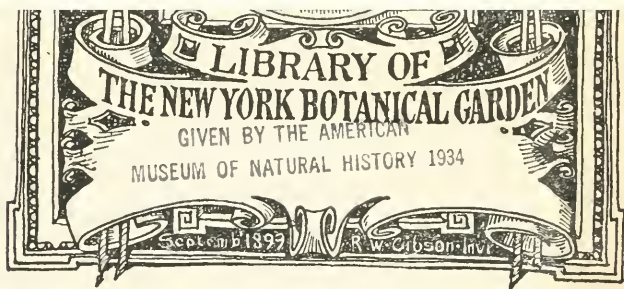
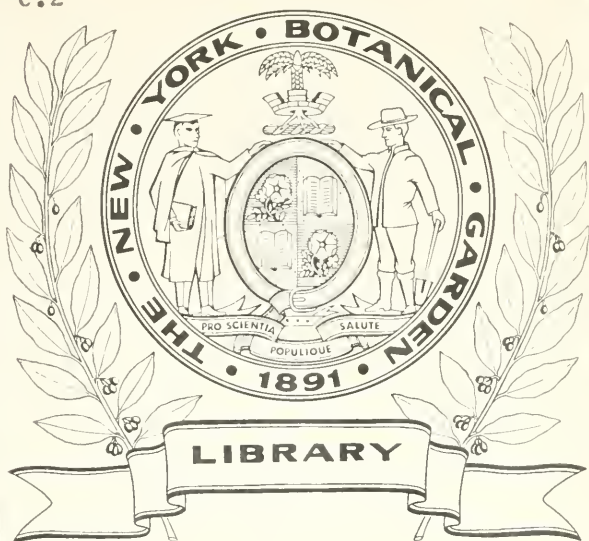


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MDCLXXIX.

*B When it has been found that the direct effect of the Police
Initiative is the multiplication of the number of arrests.*

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P R E F A C E.

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WHEN I, in the Year 1779, published the *Sexual System* of Linnæus, in Octavo, I then promised to give in, the following Year, the TERMINI-BOTANICI, viz. RATIFICATION, RAMIFICATION, FOLIATION, GEMMATION, &c. &c. of Linnæus, in Figures, in like manner as has been given in the *Sexual System*; but being by a particular Engagement prevented from the fulfilment of that Promise 'till the present Time:—I flatter myself, that a faithful delineation of each Term, from a Subject of Nature, that has, and expresses, the character of the Terms, will convey a more easy and accurate conception to the Mind of the Student and Lover of Botanic Science, than a verbal Description only.

It was found necessary to retain the Latin Terms of Linnæus, but to give them an English termination, with an Explanation of each Term, which it is hoped, will make it easy and familiar to the English Reader.

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I doubt

P R E F A C E.

I doubt not but some Critic will, and may, find fault; in answer thereto I recommend the old Adage, (*nosce de ipse*) and it is easier to find Faults than to mend them: I hope the candid and unprejudiced Reader will look upon the few Errors with an indulgent Eye.

R A D I X.

The Root, is the Origin of Nutrition of
P L A N T S.

Their D U R A T I O N.

A N N U A. Annual.	{ Abiding one Year only.
B I E N N I S. Biennial.	{ Abiding two Years only.
P E R E N N I S. Perennial.	{ Abiding and regenerating successively several Years.

Their F I G U R E.

F I B R O S A. Fig. 1. Fibrous.	{ Anthoxanthum. Vernal Grass.	{ consisting of Fibres or Filaments only
R A M O S A, Fig. 2. Ramoses.	{ as the Trees and Shrubs subdivide into branching Fibres.	
F U S I F O R M I S. Fig. 3. Fusiform.	{ Raphanus. Spring Raddish.	{ Spindle-shaped, gra- dually lessening down- ward.
P R Æ M O R S A. Fig. 4. Præmors.	{ as if bitten off at their ends.	
R E P E N S. Fig. 5. Repent.	{ Butomus-umbellatus. Flowering Rush.	{ creeping horizontally under Ground.
A R T I C U L A T U S. Fig. 6. Articulated.	{ Triticum-repens. Couch-Grass.	{ divided into Joints.
D E N T A T A. Fig. 7. Dentated.	{ Dentaria-bubifera. Toothwort.	{ composed of Articles like Teeth.

R A M I. X.

Their FIGURE.

GLOBOSA. Fig. 1. Globus.	{ Ranunculus-bulbosus. Butter-cup.	} Round.
TUBEROSA. Fig. 2. Tuberos.	{ Pœonia-officinalis. Piony.	} Carnos or Fleshy connected together by slender Fibres.
FASCULARIS. Fig. 3. Fasciculed.	{ Ranunculus-aquaticus.	{ Fleshy and sessile at the base of the Footstalk of the Leaves.
PALMATA. Fig. 4. Palmed.	{ Orchis-latifolia. broad-leaved Orchis.	} shaped like a Hand.
TESTICULATA. Fig. 5. In Pairs.	{ Orchis-biloba. two leaved Orchis.	} composed of two carnos Nobs.
BULBOSA. Bulbus.	{ Fig 1 furnished with Bulb.	
GRANULATA. Fig 6 Granulated.	{ Oxalis-acetosella. Wood-forrel.	} having Grain like Particles, dispersed on the fibres.
TUNICATUS. Fig. 3. Tunicated.	{ Narcissus-poeticus. Daffodil.	} Coated as in Onions, (2)
SQUAMATUS. Fig. 9. Squamated.	{ Lillium-candidum. White Lilly.	} Scaly in a manner as Tiles on a House

T R U N K U S.

The TRUNK or STEM, is the Origin which supports the *Branches, Leaves* and *Fructification*.

Their K I N D S.

CAULIS. Fig. 1. Stem.	{	which elevates the Fructification and Leaves.
CULMUS. Fig. 2. A Culm.	{	Anthoxanthum Vernal Grass
	}	the proper Stem of Grasses, Oats, Wheat, &c.
SCAPUS. Fig. 3. Stalk.	{	Narcissus Daffodil.
	}	elevating the Fructifi- cation only, and no Leaves.
STIPES. Fig. 4. A Stipe.	{	Polypodium-aculeatum prickly Polypodium.
	}	is a Trunk or Stem that expands itself into a Leaf, and is also ap- plied to the Fungi or Mushrooms, Fig. 5.

T R U N C U S.

Their DURATION.

HERBACEUS.	{	<i>Alisma-Plantago.</i>	{	Herb-like, perishes e-
Fig. 1.				very Year, an annual
Herbaceous.	{	<i>Water Plantain.</i>	}	Stem, not woody.
SUFFRUTICOSUS	{	<i>Rubus-ideus.</i>	{	half shrubby, the Root
Fig. 2.				permanent, the branch-
Suffrutious.	{	<i>Raspberry.</i>	}	es sometimes withering.
ARBOREUS.	{		{	Tree like, a single
		Tab. 3. Fig. 1.		woody stem, arising
Arboreous.	{		}	from the same Root.
FRUTICOSUS.	{	<i>Ribbra-rubra.</i>	{	both stem and branch
Fig. 3.				
Fruticose.	{	<i>Currans.</i>	}	es woody and abiding.
SOLIDUS.	{			
Fig. 4.		without internal Pores. (b) vide Tab. 11.		
Solid.	{	Fig. 1. 3.		
INANIS.	{	<i>Alce-rosea.</i>	{	having internally a
Fig. 5.				
Pithy.	{	<i>Hollyhock.</i>	}	spongy Substance. (a)
FISTULOSUS.	{			
Fig. 6.		Fig. (c.)		
Fistulous.	{			

T R U N C U S.

Their DIRECTION.

{	Fig. 1.	{	<i>Dipfacus-laciniatus.</i>	} rising nearly to a perpendicular Direction.
	ERECTUS.		Laciniated Teasel.	
	Erect.		without fleauae.	
	STRICTUS.		hard, not easily bent.	
{	Straight.	{		
	RIGIDUS.			
{	Stiff.			
L A X U S.	Fig. 2.	{	<i>Zanichellia-palustris.</i>	} loose, easily bent.
	Lax.		ripe-headed Pondweed.	
O B L I Q U U S.	Fig. 3.	{	<i>Solidago-Aurea.</i>	} awry, neither prependicular nor horizontal.
	Oblique.		Golden Rod.	
ADSCENDENS.	Fig. 4.	{	<i>Salvia officinalis.</i>	} rising upwards with a Curve like an Arch.
	Ascending.		Garden Sage.	
DECLINATUS.	Fig. 5.	{	<i>Andrachne-delephioides</i>	} bending or declining downwards.
	Declining.		Bastard-orpin.	
INCURVATUS.	Fig. 6.	{	<i>Convolvaria-multiflora.</i>	} bending inwards.
	Incurved.		Solomon's Seal.	
N U T A N S.	Fig. 7.	{	<i>Salvia-nutans.</i>	} when the Top or Head bending downward.
	Nutant.		Nodding Sage.	

T R U N C U S.

The DIRECTION.

D I F F U S U S.	{	<i>Fumaria-lutea.</i>	}	With spreading
Fig. 1.				
Diffuse.	{	Yellow Fumatory.	}	Branches.
P R O C U M B E N S.	{	<i>Cucumis Sativus.</i>	}	lying on the Ground,
Fig. 2.				
Procumbent.	{	Cucumber.	}	and Fig. 3.
S T O L O N I F E S U S.	{	<i>Fragaria vesca.</i>	}	producing Shoots or
Fig. 3.				Runners from the
Rooting.	{	Strawberry.	}	Roots.
S A R M E N T O S U S.	{	<i>Vitis vinifera.</i>	}	long Shoots or Twigs.
Fig. 4.				
Twiged.	{	Vine.	}	
R E P E N S.	{	Fig. 3. creeping or trailing on the Ground		
Repent.	{	and here and there producing Roots.		
R A D I C A N S.	{	<i>Bignonia radicans.</i>	}	Striking Roots laterally
Fig. 5.				and fixing to other
Radicaunt.	{	Trumpet Flower.	}	Bodies.

T R U N C U S.

THE DIRECTION.

GENICULATUS.	{ Viscum- <i>album</i>	{ divided by joints or
Fig. 1.		
Geniculated.	{ White Mistletoe.	{ knots
FLEXUOSUS.	{ Smilax- <i>aspera</i> .	{ waved backwards and
Fig. 2.		{ forwards from bud to
Flexuose.	{ Common Smilax.	{ bud.
SCANDENS.	{ Humulus- <i>lupulus</i> .	{ climbing generally by
Fig. 3.		{ the support of some
Climbing.	{ Hop.	{ other body.
VOLUBILIS.	{ Convolvulus- <i>major</i> .	{ climbing round some
Fig. 4.		{ other Body in a spiral
Voluble, or Twining.	{ Greater Bindweed.	{ Line.
DEXTROSUM. Fig. 3. Twining from the Right to the Left.		
SINISTRORSUM, Fig. 4 Twining from the Left to the Right.		

T R U N C U S.

The FIGURE.

TERRES.	{	Leontodon- <i>teraxacum</i> .	{	cylinder-shaped, with
Fig. 1.				
Round.	{	Dandelion.	}	out Angles.
SEMITERES.	{	Amarillis- <i>Belladonna</i> .	{	semi-cylindrical.
Fig. 2.				
Half round.	{	Belladonna-Lilly.	}	
COMPRESSUS.	{	Stratiodes, <i>aloides</i> .	{	flattened, with two op-
Fig. 3.				
Compressed.	{	Water Aloe, or Wa-	}	posite Sides flat.
		ter-Soldier.		
ANCEPS.	{	Hipericum- <i>perforatum</i>	{	flattened with two
Fig. 4.				
Two-edged.	{	St. John's-wort.	}	sharp Sides.
ANGULATUS.	{	Monarda- <i>stulosa</i>	{	having Angles.
Fig. 5				
Angled.	{	Ofwego-Tea.	}	vide. Tab. 9. Fig. 1,
				2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
ACUTANGULUS.	{			
Acutely Angled.	{	Fig. 4.		
OBTUSANGULUS	{			
Obtusely angled.	{	Fig. 5.		

T R U N C U S.

The F I G U R E.

TRIQUETER. { *Scirpus-mucronatus.* }
 Fig. 1. { } or three Angles,
 Three Sided. { *Pointed Club-rush.* }

QUADRANGU-
 LARIS. { *Monarda-fistulosa.* }
 Fig. 2. { *Oswego Tea.* }
 Four angled

QUINQUEANGU-
 LARIS. { *Cactus-pentagonus* }
 Fig. 3. { }
 Five angled.

HEXANGULARIS. { *Cactus-hexagonus.* }
 Fig. 4. { }
 Six angled.

HEPTANGULA-
 RIS. { *Cactus-heptagonus.* }
 Fig. 5. { }
 Seven angled.

OCTANGULARIS { *Cactus-octandus.* }
 Fig. 6. { }
 Eight angled.

POLYANGULA-
 RIS. { *Cactus-molocactus.* }
 Fig. 7. { }
 Many Angles.

T R U N C U S.

The VESTITU.

NUDUS, or Aphyllus. Fig. 1. Without Leaves.	{ <i>Cassytha-baccifera</i> .	} having no Leaves or other Covering.
FOLIATUS. Fig. 2. With Leaves.	{ <i>Oenothera-biennis</i> . Tree Primrose.	} furnished with Leaves.
VAGINATUS. Fig. 3. Vaginate.	{ <i>Rheum-palmatum</i> . Rheubarb.	} furrounded with a Spatha or Sheath at the Base of the Leaves.
SQUAMOSUS. Fig. 4. Squamus.	{ <i>Polypodium-aculeatum</i> . Prickly-Polypodium.	} covered with Scales.
IMBRICATUS. Fig. 5. Imbricated.	{ <i>Sempervivum-tectorum</i> . Great Houfelceek.	} covered with Leaves placed like Tiles, or the Scales of Fishes.

T R U N C U S.

The SUPERFICIES.

SUBEROSUS.	{	<i>Quercus-suber.</i>	}	the Bark soft but elas-
Fig. 1.				
Suberous.	{	Cork-Tree.	}	tic like Cork.
RIMOSUS.	{	<i>Quercus-robur.</i>	}	the Bark full of Crack _s
Fig. 2.				
Rimous.	{	Oak-Tree.	}	and Fissures.
TUNICATUS.	{	<i>Bedula-alba.</i>	}	the Bark coated with
Fig. 3.				
Tunicated.	{	Birch-Tree.	}	Skins and Membranes.
LÆVIS.	{	<i>Polygonum-Fagopyrum</i>	}	free from Protuberan-
Fig. 4.				
Smooth.	{	Buck-Wheat.	}	ces and Inequalities.
STRIATUS.	{	<i>Arum-maculatum.</i>	}	marked with small
Fig. 5.				
Striated.	{	Wake-Robin.	}	Lines.
SULCATUS.	{	<i>Ranunculus-bulbosus.</i>	}	furrowed with deep
Fig. 6.				
Sulcated.	{	Crowfoot or Butter-	}	hollow Lines.
		Cup.		
GLABER.	{	<i>Butomus-umbellatus.</i>	}	Slippery, Glossy.
Fig. 7.				
Smooth.	{	Water Gladiolus.	}	
SCABER.	{	<i>Rudbeckia-laciniata.</i>	}	covered with rough
Fig. 8.				
Scabrous.	{	Broad jagged leaved.	}	Prominences.
		<i>Rudbeckia.</i>		
MURICATUS.	{		}	covered with sharp
Fig. 9.				
Muricated.	{	<i>Cactus-parafidica</i>	}	Points or Prickles:

T R U N C U S.

The SUPERFICIES.

TOMENTOSUM. Fig. 1. Tomentose.	{ Verbascum- <i>thapsus</i> Moth-Mullein.	} covered with Down.
LANATUS. Fig. 2. Lanated:	{ Salvia- <i>æthiopica</i> . Æthiopian Sage.	} covered with Hair, woolly
VILLOSUM. Fig. 3. Villous.	{ Inula- <i>hirta</i> . Hairy Inula.	} covered with soft Hair.
PILOSUM. Fig. 4. Pilose.	{ Saxifraga <i>granulata</i> white Saxifrage.	} covered with Hair thinly placed.
HISPIDUS. Fig. 5. Hispid.	{ Dipsacus- <i>laciniatus</i> . Laciniated Teasel.	} covered with stiff Hairs or Bristles.
ACULEATUS. Fig. 6. Aculeated.	{ Rosa- <i>canina</i> . Dog-Rose.	} prickly, armed with Prickles.
SPINOSUS. Fig. 7. Spinous.	{ Prunus- <i>spinosa</i> . Sloe.	} armed with Thorns or Spines.

T R U N C U S.

The SUPERFICIES.

U R E N S. { *Urtica-dioica.* } armed with Stings.
 Fig. 1. { Common Nettle. }

STIPULATUS. { *Lathyrus-latifolia.* } having stipule.
 Fig. 2. { Everlasting Pea. }

MEMBRANACEUS. { Fig. 2. cloathed with a Membrane.
 Membranaceous. }

BULBIERSUS. { *Lillium-bulbifsum:* } bearing at the Axillas
 Fig. 3. { Bulb-bearing Lily. } of the Leaves small
 Bulbiferous. { Balbs. }

T R U N C U S.

The COMPOSITION.

E N O D I S. Fig. 1. Without Joints.	{	Scirpus- <i>lacustris</i> .	}	without knots or
		Bull-rush.		joints.
SIMPLICISSIMUS. Fig. 2. Very Simple.	{	Mercurialis- <i>perennis</i> .	}	with few or no
		Dog's Mercury.		Branches.
S I M P L E X. Fig. 3. Simple.	{	Stellaria- <i>holostea</i> .	}	that rises uniform and
		Stichwort.		regular to the Top.
I N T E G E R. Fig. 4. Intire.	{	Aristolochia- <i>clematis</i> .	}	undivided.
		Birthwort.		
ARTICULATUS. Fig. 5. Articulated.	{	Cactus- <i>tuna</i> .	}	jointed.
		Opuntia or Indian Fig		

T R U N C U S.

The COMPOSITION.

PROLIFER. Fig. 1. Proliferous.	{ Pinus- <i>sylvestris</i> . Scotch Fir.	{ sending forth Branches only from the Apex of the Shoots.
DICHOTOMUS. Fig. 2. Branching doubly.	{ Viscum- <i>album</i> . White Mistletoe.	{ branching always by two, like the Letter V.
BRACHIATUS. Fig. 3. Brachiate.	{ Clusia- <i>flava</i> . Yellow Clusia.	{ branching opposite, the upper Pair crossing the next below.
SUBRAMOSUS. Fig. 4. Subrameus.	{ Saururus- <i>cernuus</i> . Lizard's Tail.	{ having few lateral Branches.
RAMOSUS. Fig. 5. Ramous.	{ Cheiranthus- <i>incanis</i> . Stock July Flower.	{ having many lateral Branches.
RAMOCISSIMUS. Fig. 6. Very Branchy.	{ As in most Trees.	{ subdivided without Order in all Directions.

T R U N C U S.

The COMPOSITION.

VIRGATUS. Fig. 1. Virgated.	{ Blitum- <i>virgatum</i> . Strawberry-Blite.	} with many slender Twigs.
PANICULATUS. Fig. 2. Paniculated.	{ Avena- <i>fatua</i> . Wild Oats.	} when the Branches are variously subdivided.
FASTIGATUS. Fig. 3. Fastigated.	{ Androface <i>septentrionalis</i> . Tooth-leaved Androface.	} Branches arising from a Center to an equal Height.
PATEN S. Fig. 4. Patend.	{ Anethum- <i>fœniculum</i> Fennel or Finkle.	} the Branches spreading
DIVARIGATUS. Fig. 5. Divarigate.	{ Coffee- <i>arabica</i> . Coffee	} the Branches forming an obtuse Angle from the Trunk.

R A M I.

The BRANCHES, are Part of the STEM.

ALTERNA.	{	Aconitum- <i>Napelles</i> .	} coming out single, fol-	
Fig. 1.		Wolf's Bane or Monks		lowing in gradual
Altern.		Hood.		Order.

DISTICH I.	{	Polypodium <i>aculeatum</i> .	} in two Rows opposite.
Fig. 2.		Prickly Polypodium.	
Distich.			

SPARS I.	{	Ruscus- <i>aculeatus</i> .	} without any Order,	
Fig. 3.		Butchers-Broom.		irregular.
Sparted.				

CONFERT I.	{	Cupressus- <i>sempervirens</i>	} crowded together.
Fig. 4.		Cypress.	
Confert.			

OPPOSIT I.	{	Monarda- <i>fistulosa</i> .	}
Fig. 5.		Oswego Tea.	
Opposite.			

R A M I.

VERTICILLATI. { *Alisma-plantago.* } Branches furrounding
 Fig. 1. { *Great Water-Plantain* } the Stem like the Ray
 Verticillate. of a Wheel, in a whorle

E R E C T I. { *Populus-dilatata.* } upright, perpendicular
 Fig. 2. { *Lombard or Po Poplar.* }
 Erect.

COARCTATI. { *Viburnum-tinus.* } close together.
 Fig. 3. { *Laurus-tinus.* }
 Coarctate.

DIVERGENTES. { *Coffea-arabica.* } the Branches growing
 Fig. 4. { *Arabian Coffee.* } from the Trunk at
 Divergent. right Angles, like
 Rays from a Centre.

D VARIGATI. { *Quercus-robur* } the Branches shooting
 Fig. 5. { *Oak.* } from the Trunk, so as
 Divarigate. to make obtuse Angles.

R A M I.

DEFLEXI. Fig. 1. Deflexed.	{ Salix- <i>babalonica</i> Weeping-Willow.	} bending downwards Archways.
REFLEXI. Fig. 2. Reflex.	{ Clusia- <i>flava</i> . Yellow Clusia.	} bending upwards to- wards the Trunk.
RETROFLEXI. Fig. 3. Retroflex.	{ Rhamnus- <i>catbarticus</i> . Buckthorn.	} bending back towards the Trunk.
FULCRATI. Fig. 4. Fulcrate.	{ Ficus- <i>benghalensis</i> . Bengal-Fig.	} shooting out Roots from the Branches as Props or Supports.

Leaves, are to be considered in three Respects,
SIMPLE, COMPOUND, and DETERMINATE.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

TAB. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.

They are when a Partial (Footstalk) bears only a single Leaf, which differs in Respect to its Circumscription as,

ANGLES, MARGIN, SUPERFICIES APICES and SUBSTANCE.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, considers the Circumference without any Sinuses and Angles.

ANGLES, are the prominent Part of an horizontal Leaf.

SINUS, Hollows or Cavities that divide the Disk of a Leaf into Parts: c. g. Fig. 3. 16. 47. 61. 27.

MARGIN, is the extream Boundery of a Leaf or its Sides not including the Disk of the Leaf.

SUPERFICIES, the supine (upper Disk) or the Prone (under Disk) of a Leaf.

APEX, is the Extremity of a Leaf in which it terminates.

SUBSTANCE, of a Leaf is to be considered according to the Condition of its Sides.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

The Organs by which PLANTS are put in Motion.

ACEROSUM.	{ Pinus-Sylvestris. }	
Fig. 1.		
Acerose.	{ Scotch-Fir. }	
ACINACIFORME.	{ Mesembryanthemum-acinaciforme. }	
Fig. 2.		
Scimeter-shaped.	{ Scimeter-shaped, Fig-Marigold. }	
ACULEATUM.	{ Solanum-mammosum. }	
Fig. 3.		
Aculeated.	{ Annual Barbadoes } prickly.	
	{ Nightshade. }	
ACUMINATUM.	{ Ficus-Religiosus. }	terminating in a taper
Fig. 4.		
Acuminated.	{ Malabar-Fig. }	Point.
ACUTUM.	{ Fig. 4. 43. 51. 52. 53. }	terminating in an acute Angle.
Acute.		
ANCEPS.	{ Sisyinchium-Bermudiana. }	Forming two opposite Angles lengthways, the Disk being convex.
Fig. 5.		
Anceps.		
ANGULATUS.	{ Fig 16. 20. 27. }	
Angulated.		
BARBATUM.	{ Mesembrianthemum-barbatum. }	A Tuft of strong Hairs terminating the Leaf.
Fig. 6.		
Bearded.	{ Bearded Fig-Marigold. }	
BIFIDUM.	{ Bauhinia scandens. }	divided by linear
Fig. 7.		
Bifid.	{ Climbing Mountain } sinuses and freight	
	{ Ebony. }	Margins.
Trifidum, quadrifid, quinquifid, from the Number of Lobes.		
BULLATUM.	{ Thea-viridis. }	when the Substance of the Leaf rises high above the Veins, so as to appear like little Bladders (rugosum in a greater Degree.)
Fig. 8.		
Bullated.	{ Green Tea. }	
CANALICULATUM.	{ Tradescantia virginica. }	Having a deep Channel running from the Base to the Apex.
Fig. 9.		
Channelled.	{ Virginian Spiderwort. }	
CARINATUM.	{ Aloe disticha. }	The inferior Disk or Back of the Leaf resembling the Keel of a Ship.
Fig. 10.		
Carinated.	{ Distich Aloe. }	
CARNOSUM.	{ Sempervivum tectorum }	internally replete with a Pulp or fleshy Substance.
Fig. 11.		
Carnous.	{ Greater-Houseleek. }	

SIMPLE LEAVES.

- CARTILAGINEUM.** { *Saxifraga-geum.* } the Margin strength-
 Fig. 12. { *Pyramidal Saxifrage.* } ned by a cartilaginous
 Cartilaginous. { Substance different from the Disk.
- CILIATUM.** { Fig. 11. whose Margin is gnaaded by parallel }
 Ciliated. { Bristles, like Eye-lashes.
- CIRRHOSUM.** { *Gloriosa-superba.* } which terminate in a
 Fig. 13. { *Superb Lily.* } Cirrhos or Tendrils.
 Cirrhose.
- COLORATUM.** { *Amaranthus-tricolor.* } when Leaves which
 Fig. 14. { *Three-coloured Ama-* } are generally green are
 Coloured. { *ranth.* } of another Colour.
- COMPRESSUM.** { *Mesembryanthemum-* } when compressed on its
 Fig. 15. { *difforme.* } marginal Stides and the
 Compressed. { *Fig-Marigold with* } Substance of the Leaf
 { *different Leaves.* } becomes greater in the
 { Disk.
- CONVEXUM.** { *Geranium-peltatum.* } when the Margin
 Fig. 16. { *Peltated Geranium.* } forms a concave Arch
 Convex. { } with the Disk, (re-
 { } verse of concave.)
- CONCAVUM.** { *Martinia-perennis.* } rising from the Mar-
 Fig. 17. { *Perennual Martinia.* } gin to the Disk.
 Concave.
- CORDATUM.** { *Tamus communis.* } Shaped like a Heart,
 Fig. 18. { *Black Bryony.* } is ovate, hollowed at
 Cordated. { } the Base and is desti-
 { } tute of Angles.
- CORDATUM** { *Oxalis acetosella.* } When a heart-shaped
 obverse. { *Wood Sorrel.* } Leaf is fixed by the
 Fig. 19. { } Apex instead of the
 Obversely cordated. { } Base to the Petiole
 { } (footstalk)
- CORDATUM.** { *Polygonum fagopyrum.* }
 sagittatum. { *Buck Wheat.* }
 Fig. 20. { }
 Cordated and sagittate.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

CRENATUM. Fig. 21. Crenated.	{ <i>Betonica officinalis.</i> Wood-Betony.	{ The Margin is cut with small Teeth or Angles, inclining towards neither extremity.
CRISPUM. Fig. 22, Crisped.	{ <i>Malva-crispa.</i> Curled Malva.	{ Undulated from the Circumference of the Margin, being too long for the Disk. All those Leaves are monstrous.
CUCULATUM. Fig. 23. Cuculated.	{ <i>Geraneum-cuculatum.</i> African Tree Cranes-Bill.	{ Rolled up lengthways in Form of a Hood or Cawl.
CUNEIFORME. Fig. 24. Cuneiform.	{ <i>Craffula-portulacoides.</i> Purslain-leav'd Craffula.	{ Whose length exceeds the breadth gradually narrowing towards the Base like a wedge.
CUSPIDATUM. Cuspidate.	{ Fig. 4. 43.	
CYLINDRACEUM. Fig. 25. Cylindraceous.	{ <i>Mesembryanthemum-hispidum.</i> Hispid Fig-Marigold.	{ A Cylinder or Roller.
DÆDALEUM. Fig. 26. Dedaleous.	{ <i>Alstromeria pellegrina,</i> Beautiful Alstromeria, { and <i>Saxifraga-stolonifera</i> { Stoloniferous Saxifrage	{ Leaves whose Texture is remarkably beautiful, and exquisitely wrought.
DELTOIDEUM. Fig. 27. Deltoid.	{ <i>Mesembryanthemum deltoideum.</i> Delta-shaped Fig-Marigold, and Sea Purslain Tree.	{ Whose Angles are formed like the Greek Delta.
DENTATUM. Fig. 28. Dentated.	{ <i>Blitum virgaum.</i> Strawberry Blite.	{ Having horizontal Points (Teeth) of the same confilence with the Leaves, at a little Distance from each other.
DEPRESSUM. Fig. 29. Depressed.	{ <i>Mesembryanthemum difforme.</i> Fig-Marigold with deform'd Leaves.	{ When in the Disk is depressed, and the Sides rising higher than the Disk.
DOLABRIFORME. Fig. 30. Dolabriform.	{ <i>Mesembryanthemum dolabriforme.</i> Hatchet-shaped, Fig-Marigold.	{ Compressed, subrotund, obtuse; on the under Side roundish; (resembling an Axe or Hatchet.)

SIMPLE LEAVES.

- ECHINATUM. { *Ilex echinatum.* } Befet all over with
 Fig. 31. { Hedge-hog Holly. } Aculi or Prickles,
 Echinated. like an Hedge-hog.
- ELLIPTICUM. { Fig. 59. } Whose longitudinal Diameter fur-
 Elliptic. passes the Transverse, and narrow
 at both Extremities.
- EMARGINATUM { Fig. 24. 32. 33. } When the Apex termi-
 Emarginated. nates in a Notch.
- EMARGINATUM { *Pinus picca.*
acutum Fig. 32. } Silver Fir.
 Acutely emarginated.
- EMARGINATUM { *Hermannia alnifolia.*
obtusum. Fig. 33. } Alder-leaved Hermannia.
 Obtusely emarginated.
- EMARGINATUM. { *Hydrocodile vulgaris.* } When notched all
utrinque. Fig. 34. } round.
 Allround emarginated. Water Navel-wort.
- ENSIFORME. { *Aletris uvaria.* } Like a two-edged
 Fig. 35. } Sword, gradually ta-
 Ensiform. pering to the Point.
- EROSUM. { *Salvia Æthiopis.* } When a sinuated Leaf
 Fig. 36. } has its Margin broken
 Erosc. } by smaller Sinuses, as
 if gnawed.
- FISSUM. { Fig. 32. 7. } Divided at the Apex, its Sinus be-
 Cloven or cleft. ing linear and the Margin straight.
- BIFIDUM. { Fig. 21. 7. } Trifid, quadrifid, quinquifid, mul-
 Bifid tifold, according to its Numbers.
- GIBBUM. { *Cacalia ficoides.* } When by Means of the
 Fig. 37. } intermediate Pulp
 Gibbous. } both Surfaces are ren-
 dered convex.
- GLABRUM. { *Citrus aurantium.* } When the Surface is
 Fig. 38. } smooth without any
 Smooth. } Uneveness.
- HASTATUM. { *Cacalia suaveolens.* } Triangular, the lateral
 Fig. 39. } base hollowed, the
 Hasted. } Angles spreading: re-
 sembling an Halberd.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

HIRSUTUM. Fig. 40. Hirsute.	{ Alcea rosea. Holly hog.	} Rough and hairy in the Disk.
HISPITUM. Hispid.	{ Fig. 25.	} Covered irregularly with fragil Bristles on the Disk.
INTEGRUM. Integer or Intire.	{ Fig. 38. 41. 51. 55.	} Where the Margin is intire, without any Crenes or Notches.
LÆVIS. Fig. 41. Smooth.	{ Orchis latifolia. Broad-leaved Orchis.	} When the Superficies is smooth without any Unevenness.
LACERATUM. Fig. 42. Lacerated.	{ Senecio hierachifolia. American Groundfel.	} Whose Margin is variously cut with irregular Segments: (as if rent or torn)
LANATUM. Lanated.	{ Fig. 36.	} Covered as with a Spider's Webb.
LANCEOLATUM. Fig. 43. Lanceolated.	{ Apocynum-cannabinum. Dogs-bane.	} Is oblong, but gradually tapering towards the Extremity, and terminating in a Point.
LACINATUM. Fig. 44. Lacinated.	{ Delphinium elatum. Bee Larkspur.	} Divided first into Laciniae and those again irregularly cut into smaller Segments.
LINEARE. Fig. 45. Linear.	{ Amaryllis belladonna. Belladonna.	} The lateral Margins parallel, narrowing a little towards the Apex.
LINEATUM. Lineated.	{ Fig. 13.	} The Superficies slightly streaked longitudinally with parallel Lines, not impressing the Surface
LINGUIFORME. Fig. 46. Linguiform.	{ Aloe disticha. Distich Aloe.	} Is linear and carnos, obtuse on the under Side convex; sometimes the Margin is cartilaginous: (Tongue shaped.)
LOBATUM. Fig. 47. Lobated.	{ Acer compestiris. Common Maple.	} Is divided to the Middle into distant Parts, having their Margins convex.
Bilobum, trilobum, quadrilobum, quinquelobum, 2. 3. 4. 5. lobum, from its Numbers of Lobes.		
LUNULATUM. Fig. 48. Lunated.	{ Passiflora Muricuja. Passion-flower of Domingo.	} Subrotund hollowed, at the Base liked a Crescent. (Moon-shaped.)

SIMPLE LEAVES.

LUCIDUM.	{	<i>Laurus nobilis.</i>	{	Bright, shining, glossy;
Fig. 49.				(reflecting Light.)
Lucid.	{	Common Bay.		
MACULATUM.	{	Marked with Spots of a different		
	{	Fig. 41. Colour, but smooth and even with		
Maculated.		the Surface of the Leaf.		
				Divided transversely
LYRATUM.	{	<i>Erysimum Barbatum.</i>	{	into Laciniae, the up-
Fig. 50.				per Ones being larger,
Lyrated.	{	Hedge Mustard.		and the inferior dis-
				tant from each other.
				(Lyre-shaped.)
MEMBRANACEUM.	{	<i>Canna Indica.</i>	{	Having no distinguish-
Fig. 51.				able Pulp between the
Membranaceous.	{	Indian Reed.		two Surfaces.
MUCRONATUM.	{	Fig. 52. 53. Terminating in a sharp Point.		
Mucronated.				
MUCRONATUM.	{	<i>Statice tatarica.</i>		
<i>acutum.</i>				
Fig. 52.	{	Tartarian Thrift.		
Acutely mucronated.				
MUCRONATUM.	{	<i>Afarum Canadense.</i>		
<i>obtusum.</i>				
Fig. 53.	{	Canadian Asarebecca.		
Obtusely mucronated.				
MULTIPARTITUM.	{	<i>Aconitum napel'us.</i>	{	When a Leaf is divided
Fig. 54.		Wolfs-bane or		into many Segments.
Multipartite.	{	Monks-hood.		
NERVOSUM.	{	<i>Alisma plantago.</i>	{	The Nerves extending
Fig. 55.		Great Water-Plan-		from the Base to the
Nervous.	{	tain.		Apex.
NI T I D U M.	{	Fig. 41. 49. 38.		
Glossy.				
				Whose longitudinal
OBLONGUM.	{	<i>Euphorbia latbroides.</i>	{	Diameter is several
Fig. 56.				Times longer than
Oblong.	{	Burning thorny Plant		the Transverse, both
		or Spurg.		Extremities being
				rounded, but narrow-
				er than the Segments
				of a Circle.
OBTUSUM.	{	<i>Piper obtusifolia.</i>	{	Which terminates at
Fig. 57.				the Apex, rounded in
Obtuse.	{	Pepper with obtuse		a Manner less than a
		Leaves.		Circle.
ORBICULAFUM.	{	<i>Tropaeolum minus.</i>		
Fig. 58				
Orbicular.	{	Indian Crefs.		Ferming a Circle.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

O V A L E. Fig. 59. Oval.	{ <i>Mamea Americana.</i> <i>Mame.</i>	{ Whose longitudinal Diameter surpasses the Transverse, and is narrow at both Ex- tremities
O V A T U M. Fig. 60. Ovate.	{ <i>Cassine Maurocenia.</i> South-Sea Tea.	{ Whose longitudinal Diameter is longer than the Transverse, and the Segment of the Base circumscrib- ing a Circle; the Apex of the same Form, but narrower.
O V A L E oblongum. Oblong oval.	{ Fig. 49.	{ Its longitudinal Diameter is greater than the Oval.
O V A T U M. obversum. Fig. 61. Obverse, Ovate.	{ <i>Samolus valerandi.</i> Round-leaved Water Pimpernel.	{ Whose Base is narrow, an ovate Leaf invert- ed.
P A L M A T U M. Fig. 62. Palmated.	{ <i>Passiflora cœrulea</i> Common Passion- Flower.	{ A Leaf with several Divisions divided al- most to the Base.
P A N D U R A T U M. vel. Panduriforme. Fig. 63. Panduriform.	{ <i>Rumex pulcher.</i> Fiddle Dock.	{ Is oblong, broad below; narrowed at the Sides. (Formed like a Span- ish Guittar.)
P A P I L O S U M. Fig. 64. Papilose.	{ <i>Mesembryanthemum</i> <i>chrysellinum.</i> Diamond Ficoidea.	{ Whose Surface is co- vered with Dots or little Bladders,
P A P U L O S U M. Fig. 65. Papulose	{ Echium.	{
P O R A B O L I C U M. Fig. 66. Porabolic.	{ <i>Marubium pseudo-dic- tamnus</i> Baillard Marubium.	{ Whose longitudinal Diameter exceeds the Transverse, and growing narrower from the Base up- wards, is (nearly ovate.)

SIMPLE LEAVES,

PARTITUM.	{ Birpartite, tripartite, quadripartite, quin- quepartite, multipar- tite; from its Num- bers.	{ Fig. 44. 45.
Partite.		
PENTANGULARE.	{ <i>Geranium peltatum.</i> Peltated Cranes-Bill	{ With five prominent Angles surrounding the Disk.
Fig. 67. Pentangular.		
PERTU-LUM.	{ <i>Draconticum pertusum.</i> Perforated Draconti- um.	{ As if Holes were cut through the Disk.
Fig. 68. Perforated.		
PILOSUM.	{ <i>Hierachium pilosella.</i> Common creeping Moufes-Ear.	{ Covered with distinct long Hairs.
Fig. 69. Pilous.		
PINATIFIDUM.	{ <i>Centaurea calcitrapa.</i> Pinatifid Star-Thif- tle.	{ Is traversely divided into long horizontal transverse Laciniae.
Fig. 70. Pinatifided.		
PLANUM.	{ <i>Ruscus androgynus.</i> Broad leaved Ruscus.	{ Plain, flat, neither con- vex nor concave.
Fig. 71. Plaine.		
PLICATUM.	{ <i>Veratrum album.</i> White Hellebore.	{ When plaited like a Fan.
Fig. 72. Plicated.		
PRÆMORSUM.	{ <i>Chamerops milis.</i>	{ obtuse as if bitten off at the Apex.
Fig. 73. Præmorse.		
PULVERATUM.	{ <i>Auricula Pulverata.</i> Powdered Auricula.	{ Covered with a farina or mealy Dust.
Fig. 74. Pulverated.		
PUNCTATUM.	{ <i>Hypericum perforatum.</i> St. John's-Wort.	{ Besprinkled with hol- low Dots or Points.
Fig. 75. Punctated.		
QUADRANGULARIS.	{ <i>Equisetum campestris.</i> Corn Horse-Tail.	{ With four prominent Angles.
Fig. 76. Quadrangular.		
QUINQUANGULARIS.	{ Fig. 67.	
Quinquangular. or Pentangular.		
QUINQUELOBATUM.	{ <i>Acer Psudea platanus.</i> Sycamore Tree.	{ Having five Angles.
Fig. 77. Quinquelobus		

SIMPLE LEAVES.

RECTUM. Fig. 78. Straight.	{ Sarracenia Flava. Yellow Side-Saddle Flower.	} Straight, Stiff and Erect.
RENIFORME. Fig. 79. Reniform.	{ Afarum <i>Europæum</i> . Afarabacca.	} Subrotund, hollowed at the Base, without Angles (resembling a Kidney.)
REPANDUM. Fig. 80. Repanded.	{ Trapeolum <i>minus</i> Indian Crefs.	} Having a serpentine Margin without any Angles.
RETUSUM. Fig. 81. Retuse.	{ Clusia <i>flava</i> . Yellow clusia.	} Terminating in an ob- tuse Sinus.
RHOMBOIDEUM. Fig. 82. Rhomboid.	{ Sida <i>Rhomboideum</i> . Smaller upright Mal- low.	} Quadrangular, of which the two lateral Angles are least.
RUGOSUM. Fig. 83. Rugose.	{ Salvia <i>officinalis</i> Common Sage.	} From Contraction of the Veins the Sub- stance of the Leaf rises above the Veins, (less than Bullatum.)
RUNCINATUM. Fig. 84. Runcinated.	{ Leontodon <i>taraxacum</i> . Dandelion.	} Doubly and unequally ferrated, and the An- gles pointing contrary to the Serratures.
SAGITTATUM. Fig. 85. Sagittated	{ Sagittaria <i>sagitti folia</i> . Arrow Head.	} Triangular, hollowed at the Base, furnished with Angles.
SCABRUM. Fig. 86. Scaber.	{ Humulus <i>lupulus</i> . Hops.	} Beset with little Tu- bercles on the Disk, which are rough.
SERRATUM. <i>acutum</i> . Fig. 87. Acutely ferrated.	{ Mercurialis <i>perennis</i> . Dogs Mercury.	} Whose Margin is not- ched with imbricated Angles and whose shortest Side is next the Apex.
SERRATUM. <i>obtusum</i> . Fig. 88. Obtusely ferrated.	{ Ballota <i>nigra</i> . Stinking Horehound.	} Its Angles obtuse.

SIMPLE LEAVES,

SERRATUM. <i>duplicata.</i> Fig. 89. Duple Serrated.	{ Rubus <i>fruticosus</i> . Bramble.	{ When the greater Ser- ratures are serrated again with smaller Teeth.
SERRATUM. <i>retrosum.</i> Serrated backward.	{ Fig. 84.	
SERICEUM. Fig. 90. Silky.	{ Protea <i>argentea</i> . Silver Tree.	{ The Surface remark- ably soft, covered with filky Hairs or Down.
SETACEUM Fig. 91. Setaceous.	{ Asparagus <i>officinalis</i> . Asparagus.	{ Shaped like Bristles.
SINUATUM. Fig. 92. Sinuated.	{ Quercus <i>robur</i> . Common Oak.	{ Whose lateral Sinuses are much dilated.
SPATULATUM. Fig. 93. Spatulated.	{ Sempervivum <i>canariense</i> . Canary Houseleek.	{ Whose Figure is roun- dish, but lengthened by narrow linear Base.
STRIGOSUM. Strigose.	{ Fig. 25. i. e. Hispidum.	
STRIATUM. Fig. 94. Striated.	{ Scirpus <i>maritimus</i> . Round-rooted Bastard Cyperus.	{ On its Surface with channelled Streaks or Grooves, running lengthways parallel.
SPINOSUM. Fig. 95. Spinus.	{ Acanthus <i>spinosus</i> . Prickly Bears-breach.	{ Running out into hard or rigid Spines or stinging Prickles.
SQUAMOSUM. Fig. 96. Squamos or Scaly,	{ Aloe- <i>disticha</i> Distich Aloe.	{ Covered with Scales;
STRICTUM. Straight.	{ Fig. 78.	

S I M P L E L E A V E S.

SUBROTUNDUM. Fig. 97. Subrotund.	{ <i>Rhus cotinus.</i>	} Nearly circular in the Circumference
SUBULATUM. Fig. 98. Subulate	{ <i>Mesembryanthemum bicolor.</i>	} Gradually tapering towards the Apex, shaped like an Awl.
SULCATUM. Fig. 99. Sulcated.	{ <i>Digitalis feruginea.</i> Greater Fox-glove.	} Which is longitudinally channelled with numerous Angles, and many interjected Sinuses.
T E R R E S. Round.	{ Fig. 103. 25.	
TOMENTOSUM. Fig. 100. Tomentose.	{ <i>Verbascum thapsis.</i> Great White Mullein.	} Covered with a whitish Down, whose Hairs are interwoven and parallel, distinguishable.
TRIANGULARE. Fig. 101. Triangular.	{ <i>Atriplex halamus.</i> Sea Purslain-Tree.	} With three prominent Angles round the Disk.
TRIGONUM vel. Fig. 102. Triquater. Three-sided.	{ <i>Butomus umbellatus.</i> Flowering Rush.	} Whose three Sides are equal in an awl-shaped Leaf.
TRILOBATUM. Fig. 103. Trilobus.	{ <i>Laurus saxifraga.</i> Carolina Bay.	} Is divided to the Middle into three distant Parts with the Margin convex.
TRUNCATUM. Fig. 104. Truncated.	{ <i>Lyriodendron Tulipe-fera.</i> Tulip Tree.	} Having the Apex truncated (as if cut off.)
TUBULOSUM. Fig. 105. Tubulous.	{ <i>Allium cepa.</i> Common Onion.	} When cut transversely is hollow within.

SIMPLE LEAVES.

VENOSUM.	{ Tamus <i>communis</i> .	} When Veins branch and meet over the Leaf and are plain to the naked Eye.
Fig. 106. Veinos.	{ Black Bryony.	
VISCIDUM.	{ Senecio <i>viscosus</i> .	} When the Surface of the Leaf is clammy or viscid.
Fig. 107. <i>Viscid</i> Viscosum.	{ Cotton or stinking Groundfel.	
UMBILICATUM.	{ Fig. 16. 80.	} When at the Insertion of the Peduncle of a Leaf, forming in the middle a Cavity like a Naval.
Umbilicated.		
UNCTUOSUM.	{ Fig. 107.	
Clammy or Unctuous.		
URENS.	{ Urtica <i>dioica</i> .	} Furnished with fragil Stimuli that are stinging or burning.
Fig. 108. Stinging.	{ Common Nettle.	
UNDULATUM.	{ Aletris <i>capensis</i> .	} Is when the Disk of a Leaf rises and falls convexly (or Waving) towards the Margin.
Fig. 109. Undulated.		
VENTRICOSUM.	{ Sarracenia <i>purpurea</i> .	} Narrowing at the End and swelling out in the Middle, hollow within
Fig. 110. Ventricose.	{ Purple Side-Saddle Flower.	

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

Their Character is not to be taken from their own proper Structure, but from a Cause foreign thereto; and is to be taken from their *Place*, *Situation*, *Insertion* and *Direction*.

The *Place*, is the Part where it is fastened to the Plant.

The *Situation*, is the disposition of the Leaves on the Stem.

The *Insertion*, Leaves are generally inserted at their Base.

The *Direction*, Leaves are generally inserted at their Base.

APPRESSUM.	{	<i>Thlaspi campestris</i> .	{	The Disk of Leaves
Fig. 111.				pressing towards the
Appressed.	{	Mithridate Mustard.	}	Stem.
ADVERSUM.	{	<i>Amomum zingiber</i> .	{	Turning towards the
Fig. 112.				South (not towards
Adversed.	{	Ginger.	}	the Sky.)
ALTERN A.	{	<i>Kiggelaria Africana</i> .	{	Contrary to opposite
Fig. 113.				(P.)
Alternate.	{	African Kiggelaria.	}	
AMPLEXICAULE.	{	<i>Veratrum Album</i> .	{	The Base intirely fur-
Fig. 114.				rounding the Stem
Amplexicaul.	{	White Hellebor.	}	transvertely.
APROXIMATA.	{	<i>Taxus baccifera</i> .	{	Many Leaves occupy
Fig. 115.				the Branch, so as to
Aproximate.	{	Berry-bearing Yew.	}	leave scarcely any
				Space between them.
ARTICULATUM.	{	<i>Equisetum arvense</i> .	{	When one Leaf grows
Fig. 116.				out of another.
Articulated.	{	Corn Horfe-tail.	}	
A X I L L A R E.	{	<i>Parthenium integri-</i>	{	Growing out of the
Fig. 117.		<i>folia</i> .		Angles formed by the
Axillary.	{	Parthenium with intire	}	Branches of the Stem
		Leaves.	}	(R.)
BIFARIAM.	{	<i>Pinus Picea</i> .	{	The Leaves diverging
Fig. 118.				(or pointing two
Bifarious.	{	Silver Fir.	}	ways.)

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

B I N A.	{ Pinus <i>Sylvestris</i> .	{ Growing in Pairs from the same Point.
Fig. 119. Two.	{ Scotch Fir.	
C A U L I N A.	{ Fig. 117. (C.)	Growing immediately on the Stem.
Cauline.		
C O M A.	{ Fritelaria <i>imperialis</i>	{ Is composed of a Number of Leaves close together, and terminating the Stem.
Fig. 120. A Tuft.	{ Crown imperial.	
CONFERTUM.	{ Fig. 115. i. e. Aproximata.	
Confert.		
CONNATUM.	{ Dipfacus <i>laciniatus</i> .	{ When two opposite Leaves unite, so as to have the Appearance of one Leaf.
Fig. 121. Connate.	{ Laciniated Teasel.	
DECURRENS.	{ Campanula <i>decurrens</i> .	{ The Base of a Sessil Leaf extending downwards along the Stem below the proper Termination of the Leaf.
Fig. 122. Decurrent.	{ Peach-leaved Campanula.	
DECUSSATUM.	{ Melittis <i>melisphyllum</i> .	{ Growing in Pairs opposite, each Pair being alternately on opposite Sides of the Stem.
Fig. 123. Decussate.	{ Oswego Tea.	
DEMERSUM.	{ Hottonia <i>palustris</i> .	{ When sunk below the Surface of the Water
Fig. 124. Demersed.	{ Water Vio l	

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

- DEPENDENS. { *Hedysarum motanum.* } Pointing directly to
 Fig. 125. { Moving Hedysarum. } the Ground.
 Dependent.
- DISTICHUM. { *Cupressus disticha.* } Growing in two Rows
 Fig. 126. { Deciduous Cyprus. } or Lines, down from
 Distich. { the Basis to the Apex
 of the Stem or Branches.
- ERECTUM. { *Chrysanthemum serotinum.* } Forming a most acute
 Fig. 127. { Corn Marigold with Angle with the Stem.
 Erect { Spear-shaped Leaves.
- FRONS. { *Polypodium marginale.* } A Species of Trunk,
 Fig. 128 { Fern Polypodium, composed of a Branch
 Frons. { and a Leaf blended
 together, and frequently united with
 the Fructification.
- FASCICULATUM { *Pinus larix.* } Many Leaves growing
 Fig. 129. { Larch Tree. } in Bunches out of
 Fasciculated. { the same Point.
- FLORALE. { *Theobroma angustifolia.* } Which immediately is
 Fig. 130. { Large leaved Theobroma. } inserted where the
 Floral. { Flower rises.
- GEMINA. { Fig. 119. (*Bina.*) }
 Twins or Two.
- HORIZONTAL. { Fig. 122. 123 }
 Horizontal.
- IMBRICATA. { *Cupressus sempervirens.* } Growing together
 Fig. 131. { Common Cypress } erect, and mutually
 Imbricated. { Tree. } covering each other,
 (like Tiles.
- INFLEXUM. { *Mesembryanthemum calamiforme.* } Bending inwards the
 Fig. 132. { Calamiform Fig Marigold. } Stem.
 Inflex.
- NATANS. { *Potamogeton natans* } Swimming on the Sur-
 Fig. 133. { Broad-leaved Pond- face of the Water.
 Natant. { weed.

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

- OBLIQUUM. { *Fritelaria perfolia.* } The Apex of the Leaf
 Fig. 134. { *Checquered Tulip.* } points to the Horizon,
 Oblique. }
- OPPOSITA. { Fig. 123. Growing by Pairs, opposite each
 Opposite. } other.
- PATEN S. { *Nerium oleander.* } Forming an acute An-
 Fig. 135. { *Rose Bay.* } gle with the Stem.
 Patent.
- PATENTISSIMUS { Fig. 123.
 Spreading wide. }
- PERFOLIATUM. { *Eupatorium perfolia-* } The Basis of the Leaf
 Fig. 136. { *tum.* } intirely furrounding
 Perfoliated. { *New England Hemp* } the Stem obliquely.
 { *Agrimony.* }
- PELTATUM. { *Tropæolum minus.* } The Petiole being in-
 Fig. 137. { } serted into the Disk of
 Peltated. { *Indian Crefs.* } the Leaf, and not into
 its Base, or Margin.
- PETIOLATUM. { Fig. 125. 133 Growing on a Footstalk at the
 Petiolated. } Margin or Base.
- PIXIDATUM. { Fig. 116. When one Leaf is, as let into ano-
 Pixidate or } ther.
 Box-like. }
- PROCUMBENS. { *Leontodon taraxacum.* } Lying horizontally on
 Fig. 138. { } the Ground.
 Procumbent. { *Dandelion.* }

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

- QUATERNA.** { *Cucubalus stellatus.* } Are a Species of stel-
 Fig. 139. { *Virginian Clove Lych-* } lated Leaves.
 Quatern. { *nis.* }
- QUINA.** { *Pinus strobilus.* } Five Leaves growing
 Fig. 140. { *Weymouth Pine.* } from the same point.
 Five.
- RADICALE.** { Fig. 138. Rising immediately from the Root.
 Radical.
- RADICANS.** { *Asplenium rhizophyl-* } Bending to the Earth
 Fig. 141. { *lum.* } and strikes Root.
 Radicant.
- RAMBUM.** { Fig. 117. (R.) and Fig. 146. Growing on the
 Ramous. { Branches.
- RECLINATUS.** { *Blitum virgatum.* } Bending downwards,
 Fig. 142. { *Strawberry Blite.* } so that the Apex of
 Reclining. { the Leaf is lower than
 the Base.
- REFLEXUM.** { Fig. 142.
 Reflexed.
- RESUPINATUM.** { *Alstræmeria pelegrina.* } The Disk of the upper
 Fig. 143. { Side of the Leaf faces
 Resupinate. { the Earth, and lower
 or under Disk faces
 the Sky.
- REVOLUTUM** { *Dianthus barbatus.* } Rolled back down-
 Fig 144. { *Sweet William* } wards.
 Revolute
- SEMINALE.** { *Raphanus.* } Which before was the
 Fig. 145. { *Raddish.* } Cotyledon and ap-
 Seminal. { pears first from out of
 the Ground.
- SEMIAMPLEXICAULE** { Fig. 112. Surrounding the Stem halfway.
 Semiamplexicaul.
- SESSILE.** { Fig. 143. 146. Growing immediately on the
 Sessil. { Stem without any Petiole or
 Footstalk.

DETERMINATE LEAVES.

S P A R S U M. Fig. 146. Sparfed.	{ Polygala <i>myrtifolia</i> . Myrtle-leaved Poly- gala }	When Leaves are nu- merous on the Plant, but not in a regular form.
S E N A. Six.	{ Rubia <i>tinctorum</i> Madder. }	Are Species of the stel- lated Leaves.
T E R N A. Three	{ Fig. 135. }	
T R I N A. Fig. 147. Three.	{ Pinus <i>tæda</i> . Marsh American Pine. }	Three Leaves growing out of the same Point.
V A G I N A N S. Fig. 148. Vaginant.	{ Canna Indica. Indian Reed. }	The Base of the Leaf forms a Sheath that infolds the Stem.
V E R T I C A L E. Vertical.	{ Fig. 127. 78. Erectum. }	
V E R T I C I L L A T U M. Fig. 149. Verticillated.	{ Rubia <i>Tinctorum</i> . Dyers Madder. }	Surrounding the Stem like the Spokes of a Wheel. (<i>a Whorle.</i>)

COMPOUND LEAVES.

Compound Leaves signify when there are more than one Leaf upon a Petiole or Footstalk; and they are to be considered as to *Structure* and *Degree*.

The *Structure* regards the Insertion of the Folioles.

The *Degree* regards the Subdivision of the common *Petiole*.

ARTICULATUM.	{	<i>Equisetum arvense.</i>	} When one Leaf grows out of the Apex of another.
Fig. 150.			
Articulated.		Corn Horse-tail.	

BIGEMINATUM.	{		} A dichotomous or forked Petiolus, having two Leaves on the Apex of each Division.
Fig. 151.			
Bigeminated.		<i>Mimosa-unguis cati.</i>	

BINATUM.	{		} Is one of the digitated Leaves with two Folioles only.
Fig. 152.			
Binated.		<i>Gypsophylla fabago.</i>	

BI-PINNATUM-ABRUPTUM.	{	<i>Guilandina pontucella.</i>	} When the Petiolus is pinnated by lateral pinnated Wings, ending without a terminating Foliole.
Fig 153.			
Bi-pinnated-abrupt.		Yellow Nicker-Tree.	

BI-PINNATUM-CUM IMPARE.	{	<i>Guilandina discica.</i>	} Is when the Wings terminate with an odd Foliole.
Fig 154.			
Bi-pinnated with an odd Foliole.		Canada Nicker-Tree.	

BITERNATUM.	{	Fig. 157.
Biternated.		

COMPOSITUM	{	<i>Ranunculus-bulbosus.</i>	} When a simple Petiole bears more than one Leaf upon it.
Fig. 156.			
Composite.		Crow-foot or Butter-cup.	

COMPOUND LEAVES.

CONJUGATUM. Fig. 157. Conjugated.	{ <i>Lathyrus latifolia.</i> Everlasting Pea.	} Is when two Folioles are on each Petiolus, but not more.
DECOMPOSITUM. Fig. 158. Decomposite.	{ <i>Ruta graveolens.</i> Rue.	} When a Petiolus once divided connects many Folioles on it.
DEFORME. Fig. 159. Deformed.	{ <i>Pæonia officinalis.</i> Piony of the Shops.	} When Folioles of different Figures are on the same Plant.
DIGITATUM. Fig. 160. Digitated.	{ <i>Vitis agnus-cajus.</i> Chaste-Tree.	} When more than one Leaf is connected at the Extremity of one Petiole.
GEMINATUM. Fig. 161. Geminated.	{ <i>Pinus Sylvestris.</i> Scotch Fir.	} When two Leaves grow out of the same Point.
JUGATUM. Jugated.	{ Jugated, is according to the Number of Judges, i. e. trijugated, Fig. 162. <i>Cassia-tora</i> ; quadrijugated, <i>Cassia foliata</i> ; Fig. 163, quinquejuga, sexijuga, <i>Cassia-bisflora</i> ; twelve Times jugated, <i>Cassia-javanica</i> . Fig. 164. }	

COMPOUND LEAVES.

PEDATUM. { *Arum dracunculus.* } When a bifid Petiolus
Fig. 165. { Common Dragon. } connects Folioles on
Pedated. { its interior Sides
only.

PINNATUM *abruptum.*
vel. ABRUPTUM-*pinn-*
atum. { When a simple Petiolus on its lateral Sides bears
Fig. 166. { many Folioles (*without a terminating Folioleum*
or *Cirrus.*)

Pinnated-abrupt,
or Abruptly-pinnated.

PINNATUM *cum*
impare. { *Sorbus acuparia.* } Is a pinnated Leaf, ter-
Fig. 167. { Quicken Tree } minating with a Fo-
Pinnated, terminating liole.
with a Foliole.

PINNATUM
alternatum. { *Amorpha Indigofera.* } Is a pinnated Leaf,
Fig. 168. { Indigo. } with the Folioles al-
ternate.

PINNATUM
interruptum. { *Agrimonia eupatoria.* } Pinnated, with alter-
Fig. 169. { Agrimony. } nate smaller Folioles.

PINNATUM
cirrhosum. { *Pisum sativum.* } Is a pinnated Leaf, ter-
Fig. 170. { Garden Pea. } minating in a Cir-
Pinnated with a Cir- hus.


PINNATUM
articulatum { *Fagaria tragoides.* } A pinnated Leaf, whose
Fig. 171. { common Petiole is
Pinnated articulately. } articulated.

PINNATUM
decurfive. { *Melianthus major.* } When the Base of the
Fig. 172. { Honey Flower. } Folioles are contin-
Pinnated-decurfive. } ued on the Sides of
the Petiolus of a pin-
nated Leaf.

PINNATO
pinnatum, vel. { Fig. 153. 154. Bipinnatum.
Duplicato-pinnatum. }
Doubly or twice pin-
nated.

PINNATO-*triplicatum.*
vel triplicato-pinnatum. { When a Petiolus of a bipinnated Leaf support
Fig. 173. { many bipinnated Wings.
Triple, or thrice pin-
nated.

COMPOUND LEAVES.

<p>QUINATUM.  Fig. 174. Quinated</p>	<p>{ <i>Rubus fruticosus.</i> Bramble or Black-ber- ry.</p>	<p>} Digitated, having five Leaves</p>
<p>SUPRA-decompositum. Fig. 175. Supra-decomposited.</p>	<p>{ <i>Fumaria lutea.</i> Yellow Fumatory.</p>	<p>} When many little Leaves are united on a many-times-divi- ded Petiolus-</p>
<p>TERNATUM-peti- olatum. Fig. 176. Ternated, with a Pet- iole.</p>	<p>{ <i>Cytisus-cajan</i> Pigeon-pea.</p>	<p>} Is digitated with three Folioles on the Peti- olus.</p>
<p>TERNATUM-seffile. Fig. 177. Ternated-Seffile.</p>	<p>{ <i>Rhus lucidum.</i> African Sumach.</p>	<p>} Three seffile Folioles.</p>
<p>TERNATO-duplica- tum, vel Duplicato-ternatum, vel Fig. 178. Biternatum. Doubly or twice ter- nated.</p>	<p>{ <i>Epimedium-alpinum.</i> Barren-wort.</p>	<p>} When three Folioles are on a Petiole, and each Petiole is terna- ted.</p>
<p>TRITERNATUM, vel Triplicato-tenatum. Fig. 179. Three Timesternated. Or Triply ternated.</p>	<p>{ <i>Aralia nudicaulis</i> Berry-bearing Angeli- ca, with a naked Stalk.</p>	<p>} When a Petiole bears three Folioles, and each of the Folioles is ternate.</p>

P E T I O L U S.

Their FIGURE

LINEARES.	{ Citrus <i>media</i>	} Every where the same Breadth.
Fig. 1. Linear.	{ Lemon.	
ALATUS.	{ Citrus <i>aurantium</i>	} Spread out at the Sides
Fig. 2. Winged.	{ Orange.	
CLAVATUS.	{	} Thickened toward the Point.
Fig. 3 Clubb shaped.	{ Trapa <i>notans</i> .	
MEMBRANACEUS.	{ Anethum <i>fœniculum</i> .	} Flat, Thin, and gene- rally pellucid.
Fig. 4. Membranaceus.	{ Fennel.	
T E R E S.	{ Menispermum <i>cana-</i>	} Round like a Cylinder.
Fig. 5.	{ <i>dense</i> .	
Round.	{ Canadian Moonseed.	
SEMITERES.	{ Viola <i>odorata</i>	}
Fig. 6. Halfround.	{ Violet	
TRIQUETER.	{ Butomus <i>luteus</i> .	}
Fig. 7. Three-cornered.	{ Yellow Flowering Rush	
CANALICULATUS.	{ Aconitum <i>napelles</i> .	} Channelled.
Fig. 8. Canaliculated.	{ Monkshood	

P E T I O L U S.

Their FIGURE.

BREVISSIMUS.	{	<i>Petiverfia alleacea</i>	
Fig. 1.	{		
Very Short.	{	Garlick smelling Petiveria.	
BREVIS.	{	<i>Rumex crispa.</i>	} Not quite so Long as the Leaf.
Fig. 2.	{	Great Curled Dock.	
Short.	{		
MEDIOCRIS.	{	<i>Humulus lupulus.</i>	} Of the Length of the Leaf.
Fig. 3.	{	Hop.	
Middling.	{		
LONGUS.	{	<i>Potamogeton nataus.</i>	} Longer than the Leaf.
Fig. 4.	{		
Long.	{	Pondweed.	
LONGISSIMUS.	{	<i>Afafum canadense.</i>	} Something longer than the leaf.
Fig. 5.	{	Arfarabecca of Ca-	
Very Long.	{	nada.	

P E T I O L U S.

Their INSERTION.

ADNATUS.	{ Rheum <i>palmatum</i> .	} Inserted and adhering to the Stem.
Fig. 1. Adnate.	{ Palmated Rhubarb.	
DECURRENS.	{ Crotalaria <i>sagitata</i> .	} Running down the Stem or Branch.
Fig. 2. Decurrent.	{ Virginian Crotalaria.	
AMPLEXICAULIS.	{ Saurus <i>cernua</i> .	} At the Insertion em- braces the Stem.
Fig. 3. Amplexicaulo.	{ Lizard's Tail.	
APENTICULALIS.	{ Ononis <i>cernua</i> .	} A Leafy appendage ad- hering to its Base.
Fig. 4. Apenticuled.	{ Rest-horror.	
VAGINANS.	{ Canna <i>Indica</i> .	} Having a Spatha, or Sheath at the Base, Embracing the Stem.
Fig. 5. Vaginant.	{ Indian flowering Reed	

P E T I O L U S.

Their DIRECTION.

E R E C T U S.

Fig. 1.

Erect.

Chrysanthemum *sero-*
timum.
 Creeping-rooted Chry-
 santhemum.

Upright.

P A T E N S.

Fig. 2.

Patent.

Nerium *oleander.*
 Rose Bay.

Spreading.

A S S U R G E N S.

Fig. 3.

Affurgent.

Sida *radiata.*

Bending upwards in
kind of an Arch.

R E C U R V A T U S.

Fig. 4.

Recurved.

Passiflora *quadrangula-*
ris.
 Square-stalk'd Passion
 Flower.

Bent Backward.

P E T I O L U S.

Their S U R F A C E.

G L A B E R. { Menispermum *Cana-*
 Fig. 1. { *dense.*
 Smooth. { Canadian Moon-seed }

A C U L E A T U S. { Rubus *fruticosus.*
 Fig. 2. {
 Aculeated. { Bramble. } Prickly.

N U T U S. { Fig. 1 having no leaves
 Naked. }

A R T I C U L A T U S. { Fagara *pterota.*
 Fig. 3. { Lentiscus Leaved } Jointed.
 Articulated. { Fagara. }

S P I N E S E C N S. { Turnefortia *spinosa.*
 Fig. 4. {
 Spinescent. } Thorny.

S T I P U L Æ.

The Stipules are Appendages to the Leaf.

G E M I N Æ.	{ Lathyrns <i>latifolia</i> .	} Two and two by Pairs
Fig. 1. Double	{ Everlasting Pea.	
S O L I T A R I A	{ Melianthus <i>major</i> .	}
Fig. 2. Single.	{ Honey Flower.	
L A T T E R A L E S.	{ Passiflora <i>cærulea</i> .	} Marked in the Sides.
Fig. 3. Lateral.	{ Com. Passion Flowers.	
EXTRA FOLIACEA.	{ Fig. 1, below the Base of the Petioles on the	}
Without the Leaves.	{ Outside.	
INTRA FOLIACEA.	{ Fig. 2, on the inside, above the Base of the	}
Within the Leaves.	{ Petiole	
O P P O S I T I F O L I A.	{ Mercurialis <i>perennis</i> .	} Placed on the Sides of the Leaves.
Fig. 4. Opposite.	{ Dog's Mercury.	
C A D U C Æ.	{ Morus <i>niger</i> .	} Falling off, withering before the Leaf.
Fig. 5. Caduci.	{ Mulberry,	
D E C I D U Æ.	{ Sorbus <i>aucuparia</i> .	} or { Falling off Annually.
Fig. 6. Deciduous.	{ Quicken Tree	
	{ Mountain Ash.	
P E R S I S T E N T E S.	{ Fig. 1, 2, 3.	
Abiting.		
S P I N E S C E N T E S.	{ Petiveria <i>aleacea</i> .	}
Fig. 7. Spinescent.	{ Garlick-smelling Pe- tiveria.	
S E S S I L E S.	{ Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	
Sessile.		
A D N A T Æ.	{ Fig. 2.	
Adhering.		

S T I P U L Æ.

DECURRENS.	{	Rosa <i>canina</i> .	{	Running down the
Fig. 1.				Branch.
Decurrent.	{	Dog Rose.		
VAGINANTES.	{	Cliffortia <i>Ilicifolia</i> .	{	Surrounding the Stem
Fig. 2.		Holly-leaved Cliffor-		like a Sheath.
Vaginant.		tia.		
SUBULATUM.	{	Petiveria <i>Alliacea</i> .	{	Shaped like an Awl
Fig. 3.		Garlick-smelling Pe-		
Subulate.		beria.		<i>Awl-shaped.</i>
LANCEOLATÆ.	{	Fig. 2, Tab. 38. Fig. 1, 5.		
Lanceolated.				
SAGITTATÆ.	{	Fig. 1. Arrow-shaped.		
Sagittate.				
LUNULATÆ.	{	Humulus <i>lupulus</i> .	{	Moon-shaped.
Fig. 4.				
Lunculate.		Hop.		
ERECTÆ.	{	Fig. 3.		
Erect.				
PATENTES.	{	Platanus <i>occidentalis</i> .	{	Spreading.
Fig. 5.				
Patent.		Occidental Palm Tree		
INTETERRIGIMÆ.	{	Fig. 4, without division.		
Intire				
SERRATÆ.	{	Fig. 5, Like a Saw.		
Serrated.				
CILIATÆ.	{	Salvia <i>horminum</i> .	{	Lashed like Eyelids.
Fig 6.				
Ciliated.		Red-topped Sage.		
DENTATÆ.	{	Fig. 5, with Teeth.		
Dentated.				
FISSÆ.	{	Agrimonia <i>Eupatoria</i> .		
Split.		Agrimony.		

C I R R H U S.

A TENDRIL or CLASPER.

AXILLARIS.	{ Momordica <i>Charantia</i> .	} Inserted in the Axillas of the Leaves.
Fig. 1. Axillary.	{ Male Balsom Apple.	
FOLIARES.	{ Gloriosa <i>superba</i> .	} Sitting on the Leaf.
Fig. 2. Foliar.	{ Superb Lilly.	
PETILORES.	{ Pisum <i>Sativum</i> .	} Growing on the Foot- stalk of the Leaf.
Fig. 3. Petiolar.	{ Garden Pea.	
PEDUNCULARIS.	{ Vitus <i>Vinifera</i> .	} Growing on the Foot- stalk of the Flower.
Fig. 4. Peduncular.	{ Vine.	
SIMPLEX.	{ Fig. 1, Undivided.	
Simple.		
TRIFIDUS.	{ Fig. 3, Divided into Three.	
Trifid.		
MULTIFIDUS.	{ Fig. 4, Divided into Many.	
Multified.		
CONVOLUTUS.	{ Fig. 4, Twisting in the same Direction as the Sun, in Rings.	
Convolute.		
REVOLUTUM.	{ Fig. 5, Rolled in Spiralings.	
Revolute.		

P U B L I S.

The N A P.

P I L I. Fig. 1. Hairs.	{ Hierachium <i>pilosum</i> . Hairy Pyrenean Hawk Weed. }	Long Distinct Hairs, excretory Ducts
L A N A. Fig. 2. Wool.	{ Salvia <i>Æthiopica</i> . Æthiopean. }	{ Curled Hairs, Thick set like Wool. }
B A R B A. Fig. 3. Bearded.	{ Mesembryanthemum <i>barbatum</i> . Bearded Fig Mar-- gold. }	Tuft of Parallel Hairs.
T O M E N T U M. Fig. 4. Down.	{ Verbascum <i>lichninus</i> . White Mullein. }	Hairs scarcely con- spicuous.
S T R I G Œ. Fig. 5.	{ Saxifraga <i>Granulata</i> . White Saxifrage. }	Strong. Hard, Flat, Hairs.
G L O C H I D E S. Fig. 6. Toothed.	{ Humulus <i>pepules</i> . Hop. }	Prickles with the Points bending down- wards, having many Teeth.
S E T Œ. Fig. 7. Bristles.	{ Dipfacus <i>fulonum</i> . Wild or manured Tea- zel. }	Rigid Round Hairs.
S I M P L I C E S. Fig. 8. Simple.	{ Cactus <i>melocactus</i> . Melon Thistle. }	Simple, not Divided.
H A M O S Œ. Fig. 9. Hamous.	{ Forskholia <i>tenacissima</i> . Clammi Forskholea. }	Hooked, fastens or ad- heres to Animals.

B U B B E S.

RAMOSÆ vel
FURCATÆ. { *Salvia Æthiopica.* } Subdivided into little
Fig. 1. { *Æthiopian Sage.* } Branches.
Forked.

PLUMOUSÆ. { *Verbascum lichenite.* } Feathery, composed
Fig. 2. { *White Mullein.* } of Fine Down or
Plumous.

STELLATÆ. { *Hippophæa rhomboides.* } Starry, disposed Cros-
Fig. 3. { *Common Sea Buck* } wise.
Stellate. { *Thorn.*

HAMIRECURVATÆ { *Forkholia tenacissima.* } The Points Recurved..
Fig. 4 {
Hooks Recurved.

NAMINCURVÆ. { *Aretium lappa.* } The Points Incurved.
Fig. 5. {
Hooks Incurved. { *Common Burdock.*

GLOCHIDES. { *Humulus lupulus.* } Prickles with many
Fig. 6. { *Hop.* } Teeth, the Points
Glochid. { turned Back.

TRIGLOCHITÆ. { *Triglochin palustre.* } Shaped like an Arrow
Fig. 7. { *Marsh Triglochin.* } or
Arrow-shaped. { Arrow-shaped.

Glandula. glands, little Teats for throwing out the Extremitous
Humour of Plants, and are either sessil (*squat.*); Stipulat, having a
Footstalk, or Porus; often perforating a Leaf. *Vide*, Fig 8 in *Cheiranthus*. *Stock, July Flower*, Fig. 4.

{ UTRICULUS. { *Sarracenia purpurea.* } A little Vessel, replete
Fig 9. & 10. { *Purple Side Saddle* } with Secretory Li-
A little Vessel. { *Flower.* } quor, as in Fig. 9, 10.
{ NEPENTHES. { *Disfillatoria.*

FOLIACEA. { *Amigdalus communis.* } Are inserted on the
Fig 11. { *Bitter Almond Tree.* } Leaves, and Fig. 10.
Follicious.

B U B B E S.

{	FOLIASCEI.	{	On the Leaves.	{	<i>Passiflora cœrulea.</i>
	Fig. 1, Foliar.				
{	PETIOLARES.	{	On the Footstalks.	{	Common Passion Flower.
	Fig. 2. Petiolar.				
{	STIPULARES.	{	<i>Bauhinia divaricata.</i> Dwarf Mountain E- bony.	{	Infered in the Stipula.
	Fig. 4. Stipular.				
{	VISCOSITAS.	{	<i>Cucubalus viscosa.</i> Clammy Campion.	{	A humour of a Clam- my Quality.
	Fig. 5. Viscous.				
{	GLUTINOSUS.	{	<i>Salvia glutinosa.</i> Yellow Sage, or Clary	{	A humour whose qua- lity is of a lubricat- ing Slippery Nature.
	Fig. 6. Glutinous.				

A R M A.

G U A R D S.

Acculei, sharp Prickles fixed on the Bark of Plants:

RECTI.	{	<i>Solanum mammosum.</i>	}	Straight, without bending.
Fig. 1. Rect.				
INCURVI.	{	<i>Rubus fruticosus.</i> Bramble.	}	Bending inwards.
Fig. 2. Incurved.				
RECURVI.	{	<i>Zanthoxylum-clava</i> <i>hercules.</i> Tooth-ach Tree.	}	Bending outwards.
Fig. 2. Recurved.				
FURCÆ.	{	<i>Ribes grossularia.</i> Common Gooseberry.	}	Prickles, divided into many Forks.
Fig. 4. Forked.				
BIFIDÆ.	{	Fig. 4 Divided into two.		
Bitid.				
TRIFIDÆ.	{	Fig. 6, Divided into Three.		
Trifid.				

A R M A.

Spina a Spine Gands—a sharp Prickle fixed in the Wood
of the Trunk or Branch.

- TERMINALIS. { *Celastrus buxifolia.* } Terminating the
Fig. 1. { Box-leav'd Staff Tree. } Branch.
Terminal.
- AXILLARIS. { *Prunus spinosa.* } Growing from the in-
Fig. 2. { Black Thorn or Sloe. } fertion of the Leaves.
Axillar.
- CALICINE. { *Carduus nutans.* } Growing on the Cup
Fig. 3. { Musk Thistle. } or Calax.
Calixine.
- FOLIARIS. { *Yucca gloriosa.* } Growing on the Leaf.
Fig. 5. { Superb Adam's Nee- }
Foliar. { dle. }
- SIMPLE X. { Fig. 1, 2, 3, 5. Undivided Single.
- 5 On the Pericarpum or Fruit Datura. } Stramonium.
} Thorn Apple.
- DIVISA. { Into Two. } *Artuina byspinoza.*
Fig. 6. { }
Divided. { Two-spined Artudina.
- Fig. 7. { }
Divided into Several, { Gletitzia-tricanthus.
or
Severally Divided. { }
- STIMULI. { *Urtica dioica.* } The Stingsmaking in-
Fig. 8. { Common Nettle. } flammatory punctures,
Stings. { which go off with an
itching.

B R A C T E.

Are F L O R A L L E A V E S.

COLORATÆ.	{	<i>Salvia horminum.</i>	}
Fig. 1.			
Coloured.	{	Red-topp'd Sage.	}
CATUCÆ.	{	<i>Galenia Africana.</i>	} Falling off with the Flowers.
Fig. 2.			
Catuacs	{	African Galenia.	}
DECIDUÆ.	{	<i>Phytolacca decandria.</i>	} Falling off.
Fig. 3.			
Defiduous.	{	Virginian Poke.	}
PERSISTENS.	{	<i>Tilia Europæa.</i>	} Abiding.
Fig. 4.			
Persisting.	{	Common Lime Tree.	}
C O M A.	{	<i>Fritellaria-corona Im-</i>	} Terminating in leaves above the Flowers.
Fig. 5.		<i>periales.</i>	
A Cluster.	{	Crown Imperial.	

P E D U N C U L U S :

The Footstalk of Flowers.

- S I M P L E X. { In some Flowers grow-
 Fig. 1. { *Geranium iuquinans.* } ing from the common
 Simple. { } Footstalk,
- C O M M U N E. { *Anæthum foeniculum.* } A Footstalk common
 Fig. 2. { Fennel. } to many Flowers.
 Common. { }
- P R O P R I U M. { Fig. 1, 2, (a.)
- P A R T I A L I S. { Fig. 2, 3, (b.)
- P E T I C E L L U S. { Fig. 1, 3, (a.)
- A Little Footstalk. { }

PEDUNCULUS.

Their PLACE.

S C A P U S.	{	Stratiotes <i>aloides</i> . Water Aloe, or Water Soldier.	}	A Pediolus Rising from the Root resembling a Stalk.
Fig. 1. Stalk.				

R A D I C A L I S.	{	Fig. 1.
Radical.		

C A U L I N U S.	{	Convallaria <i>multiflora</i> . Broad-leav'd Solo- mon's Seal.	}	Springing from the Stem.
Fig. 2. Caline.				

R A M E U S.	{	Pentapetes <i>Phænicea</i> . Indian Vervian Mal- low.	}	Growing on the Branches.
Fig. 3. Ramous.				

P E T I O L A R E S.	{	Turnera <i>Ulmifolia</i> . Elm-leav'd Turnera.	}	Growing on the Peti- ole, or Footstalk of the Leaf.
Fig. 4. Petiolare.				

P E D U N C U L U S.

Their P L A C E.

CIRRHIFEROUS.	{	<i>Vitis vinifera.</i>	{	Growing from the
Fig. 1.				Tendrill, or Clasper.
Cirrhiferous.	{	Vine.		
TERMINALIS.	{	<i>Coronilla Valentina.</i>	{	Terminating the
Fig. 2.				Branch.
Terminal.	{	Small Shrubi Coronilla		
AXILLARIS.	{	<i>Convolvulus arvensis.</i>	{	At the infertion of the
Fig. 3.				Branch or Leaf.
Axillar.	{	Small Bindweed.		
LATERIFLORA.	{	<i>Asclepias vincitoxeum.</i>	{	On the Sides of the
Fig. 4.				Leaves.
Lateriflorous.	{	Yellow officinal Swal- low-wort.		
OPPOSITIFOLIA.	{	<i>Symphitum officinalis.</i>	{	Having oppofite leaves
Fig. 5.				
Oppofite the Leaves.	{	Common Comfrey.		
INTRAFOLIACFA.	{	<i>Ruscus Aculeatus.</i>	{	Growing on the infide
Fig. 6.				of the Leaf.
Within the Leaves.	{	Butcher's Broom.		

PEDUNCULUS.

Their SITUATION.

ALTERN I.	{	<i>Clusia pulchella.</i>	
Fig. 1.			
Alternate.	{	Broad-leav'd <i>Clusia.</i>	
SPARS I.	{	<i>Celtis australis.</i>	} Scattered, irregularly placed,
Fig. 9.			
Sparsed.	{	European Nettle Tree	
OPPOSIT I.	{	<i>Lonicera xylosteum.</i>	} Opposite the Leaves;
Fig. 3.			
Opposite.	{	Fly Honey-suckle.	
VERTICILLATI.	{	<i>Gentiana lutea.</i>	} In Circles round the Stem.
Verticillated.	{	Yellow Gentian.	

PEDUNCULUS.

Their NUMBER.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| SOLITARIUS. | { <i>Illicium anisatum.</i> | } Single. |
| Fig. 1.
Solitary. | { Aniseed Tree. | |
| GEMINATUS. | { <i>Pentapetes Phænicea.</i> | } By Two, or in Pairs. |
| Fig. 2.
Geminate. | { Indian Vervian Mal-
low. | |
| UMBELLULÆ. | { <i>Cornus sanguineus.</i> | } Having many Pedun-
cles from the same
Centre. |
| Fig. 3.
Little Umbel. | { Common Dogwood. | |

PEDUNCULUS.

Their DIRECTION.

ADPRESSUS. Fig. 1. Adpressed.	{ Aconitum <i>Napellus</i> . Wolf's Bane, or Monk's Hood.	} Pressed towards the Stem.
ERECTUS. Fig. 2. Erect.	{ Paris <i>quadrifolia</i> . Herb Priss, or True love.	} Upright.
PATENS. Fig. 3. Patent.	{ Paris <i>tamarindifolia</i> . Tamarind-leav'd Mi- nosa.	} Spreading.
CONFERTUS. Fig. 4. Confert.	{ Satureja <i>Juliana</i> . Linear-leav'd Savory.	} Close together.
CERNUUS. Fig. 5. Drooping.	{ Trillium <i>cernuus</i> . Stalk Flower'd Tril- lium.	} The Point looking downwards.
RESUPINATUS. Resupinate.	{ Tab. 53, Fig. 5, Looking upwards.	
DECLINATUS. Fig. 6. Declining.	{ Momortica <i>charantia</i> . Hairy Male Balsam Apple.	} Bent downwards, Arh- wife.
NUTANS. Notting.	{ Fig. 5, 6.	
FLACCIDUS. Flaccid.	{ Fig. 6.	} Slender, weak, the weight of the Flower makes it hang down- wards.

P E D U N C U L U S.

Their D I R E C T I O N.

ADSCENDENS. { *Passiflora rubra.* } Rising upwards Arch-
 Fig. 1. { Red-fruited Passion } ways.
 Ascending. { Flower. }

P E N D U L U S. { *Cytissus laburnum.* } Hanging loose.
 Fig. 2. { Common Laburnum. }
 Pendent. }

S T R I C T U S. { *Xeranthemum annuum.* } Streight, Stiff.
 Fig. 3. { Eternal or Satin Flow- }
 Strict. { er. }

F L E X U O S U S. { *Tillandia tenucifolia.* }
 Fig. 4. { Narrow-leav'd Til- }
 Flexed. { landia. }

R E T R O F R A C T U S {
 Retrofract. }

PEDUNCULUS.

Their STRUCTURE.

T E R E S.	{ Prunus <i>ceraffus</i> .	}
Fig. 1, Round.	{ Cherry.	
TRIQUETER.	{	}
Fig. 2. Three Sided.	{ Heleborus <i>fativa</i> .	
TETRAGONUS.	{ Parnossia <i>palustris</i> .	}
Fig. 4. Four-Sided.	{ Grass of Parnassus.	
FILIFORMIS.	{ Lathyrus <i>aphaca</i> .	}
Fig. 4. Filiform.	{ Yellow Velching.	
ATTENUATUS.	{ Rhododendron <i>ponti-</i>	}
Fig. 5. Attenuated.	{ <i>cum</i> . Purple Rhododendron.	
		Tapering upwards contrary to Clavatus.
CLAVATUS.	{ Helianthus <i>anna</i> .	}
Fig. 6. Clubb-shaped.	{ Annual Sun Flower.	
INCRASATUS.	{ Hamamelis <i>virginic</i> .	}
Fig. 7. Incrasate.	{ Witch Hazel.	
		Swelling Upwards.

P E D U N C U L U S.

Their S T R U C T U R E.

N U D U S.	{	Napcea <i>lævis</i> .	}
Fig. 1.			
Naked.	{	Sinuth Napæa.	}
S Q U A M O S U S.	{	After <i>hyssopifolia</i> .	} Scaly.
Fig. 2.		Hyssop-leav'd	
Squamus.	{	wort.	
F O L I A T U S.	{	Chironia <i>frutescens</i> .	} Leafy.
Fig. 3.			
Foliated.	{	Shrubby Chironia.	
B R A C T E A T U S.	{	Tilia <i>Europæa</i> .	} Furnished with a Flo- ral Leaf.
Fig. 4.			
Bracteated.	{	Common Lime Tree.	
G E N I C U L A T U S.	{	Hibiscus <i>Zeylancia</i> .	} Jointed.
Fig. 5.			
Geniculated.	{	Ceylanian Hibiscus.	
A R T I C U L A T U S.	{	Morifonia <i>Americana</i> .	} Knotted.
Fig. 6.			
Articulated.	{	American Morifonia.	

P E D U N C U L U S.

Their S I Z E.

BREVISSIMUS.	{	Citrus <i>aurantium</i> .
Fig. 1.		
Very Short.	{	Orange.
B R E V I S.	{	Rumex <i>crispa</i> .
Fig. 2.		
Short.	{	Curled Dock.
L O N G U S.	{	Prunus <i>cerasus</i> .
Fig. 3.		
Long.	{	Cherry.
LONGISSIMUS.	{	Scorpiurus <i>vermiculata</i> .
Fig. 4.		
Very Long.	{	Common Caterpillar.

INFLORESCENS,

Is the Manner by which Flowers are joined to the Plant-
by the Peduncle or Footstalk.

TERMINALIS.	{	<i>Coronilla valentina.</i>	
Fig. 1.			
Terminal.	{	Small Shrubby Coronilla.	
LATERALIS.	{		The Flowers inserted
Fig. 2.		<i>Verbena crubica.</i>	on both the Lateral
Lateral.	{		Sides.
SEMILATERALIS.	{	<i>Nardus Sericea.</i>	
Fig. 3.			
Semilateral.	{	Mat Grass.	The Flowers inserted
			on one side only.
SECUNDUS.	{	<i>Fumaria lutea.</i>	
Fig. 4.			
Inclining to one Side.	{	Yellow Fumatory.	
SPARSIS.	{	<i>Amigdalus persica.</i>	
Fig. 5.			
Sparsed.	{	Peach Tree.	Irregular disperfed.
SESSILE S.	{	<i>Daphne mezerium.</i>	
Fig. 6.			
Sessile.	{	Mezerium.	Setting close without
			Footstalk.
PEDUNCULATUS.	{	<i>Jasminum officinalis.</i>	
Fig. 7.			
Peduncled.	{	Jasmin.	Having Footstalks.
SOLITARIUS.	{	<i>Xeranthemum annuum</i>	
Fig. 8.			
Solitary.	{	Eternal or Satin Flow- er.	Bearing only one Flower on the Foot- stalk.

INFLORESCENS.

- UNIFLORUS. { *Geranium sanguineum.* } Many Flowers on
 Fig. 1. { Lancashire Crane's } one Footstalk.
 One Flower. { bill.
- BIFLORUS. { *Geranium robertianum.* } Bearing Two Flowers
 Fig. 2. { } on the Footstalk.
 Two Flowers.
- TRIFLORUS. { *Volkamaria inermis.* }
 Fig. 3. { Long-leav'd Smooth }
 Three Flowers. { Volkanaria.
- MULTIFLORUS. { *Geranium moschatel-* } Many Flowers on one
 Fig. 4. { lina. } Footstalk.
 Many Flowers.

INFLORESCENS.

ERECTUS.	{	Paris <i>quatrifolia</i>	}
Fig. 1.			
Erect.	{	Herb Paris.	}
CERNUUS.	{		}
Fig. 2.		Trillium <i>cernuum</i> .	
Drooping.	{		}
NUTANS.	{	Carduus <i>nutans</i> .	}
Fig. 3.			
Nodding.	{	Musk Thistle.	}
VERTICALIS.	{	Arachis <i>hypogæa</i> .	}
Fig. 4.			
Vertical.	{	American Earth Nut.	}
HORIZONTALIS.	{		}
Fig. 9.		Elathericum Carthagenensis.	
Horizontal.	{		}

INFLORESCENS.

- VERTICILLUS. { Many Flowers growing round the Stalk in a
Whorled. { Circle.
- SESSILE S. { *Salvia glutinosa.* } Squat, without any
Fig. 1. { Yellow Sage or Clary. } manifest Footstalk.
Sessile.
- PEDUNCULATUS. { *Ballota nigra.* } Footstalks elevating
Fig. 2. { Black Horehound. } the Flowers.
Pedunculated.
- N T U S. { Fig. 1, having no Involurum.
Naked.
- INVOLUCRATUS. { *Galeobtelon lutenm.* } Furnished with an In-
Fig. 3. { Yellow Galeobtelon. } volucrum.
Involucrated.
- BRACTEATUS. {
Fig. 4. {
Bracteated.
- CONFERTUS. { Fig. 12, 4. Close together.
Confert.
- DISTANS. { Fig. 3, distant from one another.
Distant.

INFL ORESCENS.

Capitalum, when many Flowers together forming a
Globe.

SUBROTUNDUM. { *Trifolium pratense.*
Fig. 1. {
Subrotund. { Purple Trefoil or Glover.

GLOBOSUM. { *Echinops sphæracæphlus.*
Fig. 2. {
Globour. { Globe Thistle.

DIMIDIATUM. { *Trifolium repens.*
Fig. 3. {
Halfround. { Dutch Clover.

FOLIOSUM. { *Trifolium glomeratum.*
Fig. 4. {
With Leaves. { Round-headed Trefoil.

NUDUM. { *Trifolium alpinum.*
Fig. 5. {
Naked. { Alpine Trefoil.

FASICULATUM. { *Dianthus barbatus.*
Fascicled. { Sweet William.

INFLORESCENS.

Spica, a Spike, the Flowers are Seffile growing round alternate on a common Peduncle.

S I M P L E X. { Fig. 1. Simple. *Cyperus monostachium.* } A single Spike undivided.

COMPOSITA. { Fig. 2. Composite. *Chenopodium bonus henricus.* *Bonus Henricus.* } Many little Spikes growing from the common Peduncle.

GLOMERATUS. { Fig. 3. Glomerate. *Scirpus holoschoenus* Round-headed Club-rush. } Many little Spikes or Globules crouded together.

O V A T A. { Fig. 4. Ovate. *Lagurus ovatus.* } Egg-shaped.
Oval Spiked Lagurus.

VENTRICOSA. { Fig. 5. Ventrious. *Phalaris arundiana.* } Swoln, gouty.
Red Canary Grafs.

CYLINDRICA. { Fig. 6. Cylidrical. *Phleum pratense.* } Meadow Catt's-tail
Grafs.

S P I C A.

- SECUNDA. { *Nardus Stricta.* }
 Fig. 1. { Mat Grass. }
 One Sided.
- INTERRUPTA. { *Achyranthes Cappacea.* }
 Fig. 2. { Spreading Achyran- } Alternately Smaller.
 Interrupt. { thes. }
- IMBRICATA. { *Salvia Hispanica.* }
 Fig. 3. { Spanish Sage. } Placed like Scales or
 Imbricated. { Tiles on a House. }
- ARTICULATA. { *Tripsacum dactyloides.* }
 Fig. 4. { Jointed Tripsacum. }
 Articulated.
- RAMOSA. { *Eriophorum polistachis.* }
 Fig. 5. { Cotton grass. } Branching Variously.
 Ramous.
- LINEARIS { *Triticum repens.* }
 Fig. 6. { Couch Grass. } Of equal Width,
 Linear. { Lengthways. }

S P I C A.

A Spike, the Flower growing on a common Peduncle.

C I L I A T A. { Phleum *pratense*.
 Fig. 1. {
 Ciliated. { Cat's Tail Grass.

F O L E A C E O. {
 Fig. 2. { Verbena *orbica*.
 Leafy. {

C O M O S A. { Lavandula *Stæchas*.
 Tufted or Crowned. { French Lavender.

C O R Y M B U S.

A kind of Spike, whose Flowers are furnished with Footstalks so proportioned to their situation as to elevate all the Flowers of the Spike to the same height.

S I M P L E X.	{	<i>Spirea opulifolia.</i>
Fig. 1.		
Simple.		Virginian Gilder Rose, or <i>Spirea.</i>

C O M P O S I T A.	{	<i>Senecio Jacobea.</i>
Fig. 2.		
Composite.		Common Ragwort.

T H Y R S U S.

A kind of a crowded Panicle of an Ovate Form.

D I F F U S U S. { *Syringa vulgaris.*

Fig. 1. {
Diffuse. { *Lelac.*

F O L I A L U S. { *Tuffilago alba.*

Fig. 2. {
Foliated. { *White Colt's Foot.*

R A C E M U S.

A Bunch of Flowers, the Peduncles coming at the Sides.

S I M P L E X.	{	<i>Phytolacca decandria.</i>	} Undivided.
Fig. 1. Simple.	{	American Nightshade.	

COMPOSITA.	{	<i>Vitis vinifera.</i>	} Divided into Many.
Fig. 2. Composite.	{	Vine.	

UNILATERALES.	{	<i>Heliotropium malabaricum.</i>	} All the Flowers growing on one side.
Fig. 3. Unilateral.	{	Malabar Turnsole.	

S E C U N D U S.	{	<i>Lathyrus latifolia.</i>	} The Flower bending all to one Side.
Fig. 4. Turning to one Side.	{	Everlasting Pea.	

R A C E M U S.

P E D A T U S. { *Limodorum sinuatum.* } The Footstalk coming
Fig. 1, { on one side, like the
Pedate. } Toes of the Feet.

CONJUGATUS. { Fig. 1 joined by two.
Conjugated.

ERECT U S. { *Cheiranthus incanis.* } Upright.
Fig. 2. {
Erect. { Stock July Flower. }

L A X U S. { Citifus *Laburnum*. } Loose, not closely con-
 Fig. 3. { Common *Laburnum*. } nected.
 Lax.

N U D U S. { Ribes *rubra*.
Fig. 4. } Hanging downwards.
Nodding. { Red Currants.

FOLIATUS. { *Arbutus unedo.* } Having Leaves.
 Fig. 5. { Strawberry Tree. }

P A N I C U L A.

A Panicle, the Flowers scattered on Peduncles that are divided in different Forms.

D I F F U S Æ. { *Avena fatua.*
 Fig. 1. {
 Diffuse. { Wild Oat.

C O M P O S I T A. { *Bromus Mollis.* }
 Fig. 2. { } When many Flowers
 Composite. { Field Broom Grass. } come together.

S I M P L E X. {
 Simple. { When but few Flowers,

FRUCTIFICATION.

Fructification, a temporary part of Vegetables called the Generation.

Calyx, a Flower Cup, is the Termination of the outer Bark of the Plant, present in the Fructification.

Periantheum, a Flower Cup, whose Station is close to the Fructification.

FRUCTIFICATIONIS.	{ <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> .	{ When containing both
Fig. 1.		{ Stamens and Germen
Of the Fructification.	{ Common Bramble.	
F L O R I S.	{ <i>Mercurialis perennis</i> .	{ Containg the Stamina
Fig. 2.		{ without the Germen:
Of the Flower.	{ Dog's Mercury.	
F R U C T U S.	{ <i>Mercurialis</i> .	{ Containing the Ger-
Fig. 3.		{ men without the Sta-
Of the Fruit.	{ _____	{ mina.
P R O P R I U M.	{ <i>Ceanothe crocata</i> .	{ With respect to the
Fig. 4.		{ Flower.
Proper.	{ Hemlock.	
MONOPHYLLUM	{ <i>Citrus aurantium</i> .	{ Consisting of one leaf.
Fig. 5.		
Monophyllous.	{ Orange.	
POLYPHYLLUM.	{ <i>Geropogon glabrum</i> .	{ Consisting of many
Fig. 6.		{ Leaves.
Polyphyllous.	{ Old Man's Beard.	
B I F I D U M.	{ <i>Tumaria lutea</i> .	{ Divided into Two.
Fig. 7.		
Bifid.	{ Yellow Fumatory.	
T R I F I D U M.	{ <i>Rumax crisp</i> a.	{ Divided into Three.
Fig. 8.		
Trifid.	{ Great curled Dock.	
QUADRIFIDUM.	{ <i>Sagma p. scumbens</i> .	{ Divided into Four.
Fig. 9.		
Quadrifid.	{ Procumbent Pearl	
QUINQUIFIDUM.	{ Wort.	
Fig. 10.	{ <i>Stellaria Holosfeum</i>	
Quinquifid.	{ Greater Stitch Wort.	

C A L Y X.

MULTIFIDUM.	{	Ceratophyllum <i>demersum</i> . Prickly seeded Hornwort.	}	Many times Divided.
Fig. 11. Multified.				
BIPARTITUM.	{	Adoxa <i>Tuberosa</i> . Tuberoſe Moſchadell.	}	Divided into Two Segments.
Fig. 12. Bipartite.				
TRIPARTITUM.	{	Mercurialis <i>perennis</i> . Dog's Mercury.	}	Divided into Three Segments.
Fig. 13. Tripartite.				
QUADRIPARTITUM.	{	Morus <i>niger</i> . Mulberry.	}	Divided into Four Segments.
Fig. 14. Quadripartite.				
QUINQUEPARTITUM.	{	Parnassia <i>palustris</i> . Graſs of Parnaffus.	}	Into Five Segments.
Fig. 15. Quinquepartite.				
INTEGRUM.	{	Hura <i>crepitans</i> . Sand-box Tree.	}	Undivided.
Fig. 16. Integer, or Intire.				
TUBULOSUM.	{	Monarda <i>Fistuloſa</i> . Fiſtulous Monarda.	}	Forming a Tube.
Fig. 17. Tubulous.				
PATENS.	{	Paris <i>Quadrifolia</i> . Herb Paris or True-love.	}	Spreading.
Fig. 18. Patent.				

C A L Y X.

REFLEXUM. { *Echinops sphærocephalus.*

Fig. 1.
Reflexed. { Globe thistle.

INFLATUM. { *Hermania Alnifolia.*

Fig. 2.
Inflated. { Alder-leav'd Hermannia.

ABREVIATUM. {

Fig. 3.
Abbreviated. {

LONGUS. { *Œnothera biennis.*

Fig. 4.
Long. { Tree Primrose.

OBTUSUM. { *Rhodiola rosea.*

Fig. 5.
Obtuse. { Rose Tree.

ACUTUM. { *Rumex crisp.*

Fig. 6.
Acute. { Great Curled Dock.

SPINOSUM. { *Centaurea Calcitrapa.*

Fig. 7.
Spinous. { Common Star, Centuary or Thistle.

ACULEATUM. { *Dipsacus fullonum.*

Fig. 8.
Prickly. { Teazel.

SUPERUM. { *Canna Indica.* } Standing above the

Fig. 9.
Superous. { Indian flowering reed. } Germen.

INFERUS. { *Euphorbia lathyris.* } Standing below the

Fig. 10.
Inferous. { Burning thorny Plant, } Germen.
or Spurge.

COMMUNE. { Fig. 7, 11, 12, 16, containing many Flow-
Common. } ers, as in the compound Flowers.

IMBRICATUM. { Fig. 7, 8, 11, 12, various Scales lying over one
Imbricated. } another like Tiles on a House.

C A L Y X.

- SQUARROSUM. { *Conyza squarrosa.* } With Scales pointing
 Fig. 11. { Great Flea-bane. } many ways.
 Squarrous.
- SCARIOSUM. { *Centourea orientalis.* } The margins Mem-
 Fig. 12. { Oriental Centaury. } branaceous, Dry,
 Scarious. } Sounding when
 touched.
- TURBINATUM. { *Polygonum fagopyrum.* }
 Fig. 13. { Buck Wheat, } Shaped like a Top.
 Turbinated
- GIBBUM. { *Lunaria Annu.* } Swelling out at the
 Fig. 14. { Moon Wort, or Ho- } Base.
 Gibbous. } nesty.
- CYLINDRICUM. { *Erigeron ficulum.* }
 Fig. 15. { Red-stalk'd Erigeron. } Forming a Cylinder.
 Cylindric.
- CALYCVLATUM. { *Prenanthes purpurea.* } A lesser Calyx incir-
 Fig. 16. { Purple Prenanthes. } cles the larger Calyx,
 Caliculated.

INVOLUCRUM.

An Involucrum is a kind of Calyx, standing remote from the Flower.

UNIVERSALIS.	{	<i>Scellinum palustre.</i>	} In umbeliferous Plants
Fig. 1. Universal.		<i>Marsh Selinum.</i>	

PARTIALIS.	{	Fig. 1. (b.) Standing under the partial Umbel.
Fig. 2. Partial.		

PROPRIMUM.	{	<i>Passiflora cœrulea.</i>	} Always under the Flowers.
Fig. 3. Proper.		Blue Passion Flower.	

G L U M A.

A Husk, a Calyx or Cup belonging to Grasses, whose Flowers it embraces with the Velves folded over.

UNIFLORA.	{ Anthoxanthum <i>odoratum</i> .	{ Embraces one Flower only.
Fig. 1.		
Uniflorous.	{ Vernal Grasses.	
MULTIFLORA.	{ Avena <i>fatua</i> .	{ When it includes many Flowers.
Fig. 2.		
Multiflorous.	{ Wild Oats.	
UNIVALVIS.	{ Scirpus <i>lacustris</i> .	{ When there is constantly one Scale.
Fig. 3.		
Univalve.	{ Tall Clubb, or Bull Rush.	
BIVALVIS.	{ Phalaris <i>canariense</i> .	{ When having two Valves.
Fig. 4.		
Bivalve.	{ Canary Grasses.	
TRIVALVIS.	{ Panicum <i>sanguineum</i> .	{ When having three Valves.
Fig. 5.		
Trivalve.	{ Cock's Foot Panick Grasses.	
MULTIVALVIS.	{ Bobartia <i>Indica</i> .	{ Having many Valves.
Fig. 6.		
Multivalve.		
COLORATA.	{ Nardus <i>Stricta</i> .	
Fig. 7.		
Coloured.		
GLABRA.	{ Mat Grasses.	
Smooth.		
HISPIDA.	{ Bobortia, covered with hard Hairs.	
Fig. 8.		
Hilpid.		
MUDICA.	{ Miliun <i>effusum</i> .	{ Without Points, or Arista.
Fig. 9.		
Mude.	{ Millet Grasses.	
ARISTA.	{ An Awl-shaped Beard, growing on the Husk.	
Fig. 10.		
Beard.		

G L U M A.

TERMINALIS.	{	<i>Stipa pennata.</i>	} Terminating the Husk.
Fig. 11. Terminal.	{	Feather Grass.	

TORSALIS.	{	<i>Anthoxanthum odora-</i>	} Fixed on the Back of the Husk.
Fig. 12. Torsal.	{	<i>tum.</i> Vernal Grass.	

TORTILIS.	{	<i>Avena fatua.</i>	} Twisted.
Fig. 13. Tortil.	{	Wild Oats.	

A M E N T U M a n d S P A T H A.

A M E N T I U M. { *Coryllus avelana.* } A common Receptacle
 Fig. 1. { Hazel Nut Tree. }
 Catkin.

Spatha, a Sheath, a kind of Cup or Calyx, bursting lengthwise.

U N I V A L V I S. { *Arum maculatum.* } Having one Valve.
 Fig. 2. { Wake Robin. }
 Univalve.

B I V A L V I S. { *Butomus umbellatus.* } Having two Valves.
 Fig. 3. { Water Gladiolus. }
 Bivalve, or Dimidiate.

Calyptra, a Veil or Hood, covering the Anthera of Mosses.

R E C T A. {
 Fig. 4.
 Rect.

O B L I Q U A. { *Brium Caspiticum.*
 Fig. 5. {
 Oblique. { Matted Bryum.

Volva, a membranaceous Calyx, proper to the Funge.

A P R O X I M A T A. { *Agaricus campestris.* } Close to the head.
 Fig. 6. {
 Aproximate. { Field Mushroom.

R E M O T A. {
 Fig. 7.
 Remote.

C O R O L L A.

Corolla, is the Termination of the inner Bark, is present in the Flower e. g.

MONOPEDULA. { *Spigelia Anthelmia.*
 Fig. 1. {
 One Petal. { Annual Worm Grass.

BIPETALUS. { *Atraphaxis Spinos.*
 Fig. 2. { Prickly Branched
 Two Petals. { *Atraphaxis.*

TRIPETALUS. { *Tradescantia Virginia-*
 Fig. 3. { *na.*
 Three Petals. { Spider Wort.

TETRA PETALUS. { *Cheiranthus Incanus.*
 Fig. 4. {
 Four Petals. { Stock July Flower.

QUINQUEPETALUS { *Cratægus Aira.*
 Fig. 5. {
 Five Petals. { White Bean Tree.

HEXA PETALUS. { *Nacissus poeticus.*
 Fig. 6. {
 Six Petals. { White Narcissus.

MULTI PETALUS. { *Adonis vernalis.*
 Fig. 7. {
 Many Petals. { Spring Adonis.

TUBULOSUS. { *Pimula officinalis.*
 Fig. 8. {
 Tubulous. { Cowslip. (a.)

LIMBUS. {
 The Limb. { Fig. 8, 9, (b.)

Fig. 9. {
 UNGUIS. { Fig. 9, (a.)
 The Claw. {

REGULARIS. { Fig. 4, 5, 6.
 Regular. {

IRREGULARIS. { *Viola canina.*
 Fig. 10. {
 Irregular. { Dog's Violet.

C O R O L L A.

INÆQUALIS. { Rhodora *Canadensis*.
 Fig. 11. {
 Unequal. { Canadian Rhodora.

GLOBOSA. { Erica.
 Fig. 12. {
 Globous. {

CAMPANULATA. { Campanula *trachelium*.
 Fig. 13. {
 Bell-Shaped. { Canterbury Bell.

INFUNDIBILIFORMIS. { Symphitum *officinale*.
 Fig. 14. {
 Infundibuliforme. { Common Comfrey.

HYPOCRATIFORMIS. { Kalnia *angustifolia*.
 Fig. 15. {
 Salverthaped. { Narrow-leav'd Kal-
 mia.

C O R O L L A.

ROTATA.	{ Solanum <i>Pseudo</i> , cap-	} Wheel shaped.
Fig. 1. Rotate.	{ <i>ficum</i> . Winter Cherry.	
RINGENS.	{ Salvia <i>officinalis</i> .	} Gaping.
Fig. 2. Ringent.	{ Common Sage.	
Fig. 3.	{ Aconitum <i>napellus</i> . Common Wolf'sbane.	
PERSONATA.	{ Digitalis <i>purpurea</i> .	
Fig. 4. Masqued.	{ Purple Fox Glove.	
CRUCIATA.	{ Cheiranthus <i>incanus</i> .	
Fig. 5. Cross-shaped.	{ Stock July Flower.	
CONCAVA.	{ Cralægus <i>aira</i> .	
Fig. 6. Concave.	{ White Bean Tree.	
PATEN S.	{ Fig. 5, 6, 8, 10.	
Spreading.		
PAPILIONACEUS.	{ Lathyrus <i>Latifolia</i> .	
Fig. 7. Papilionaceus.	{ Everlasting Pea.	
COMPOSITA.	{ After <i>Chinensis</i> .	
Fig. 8. Composite.	{ China After.	
LIGULATA.	{ (a.) Tongue Shaped.	} After, consisting of Ligulate and Tubu- lous Florets.
Fig. 9.	{ (b.) the Floret's Tu- bulous.	
TUBULOSA.		
Imbricated.	{ Leontodon <i>taraxacum</i> .	
IMBRICATA.	{ Dandelion.	
Fig. 10.	{ An agragat Flower, consisting of Toubulous Flowers.	
CONYZA Squarosa.		
Fig. 11. Plowman's Spikenard.		

N E C T A R I U M.

Is that part of a Flower that bears the Honey, or Melferous Juices.

PROPRIUM.	{	Naciffus <i>Daffodil.</i>	} So called as a diftinct part of the Flower.
Fig. 1. Proper.			
CORNICULATUM.	{	Aquilegia. Columbine.	
Fig. 2. Horn Shaped.			
PETALINUM.	{	Ranunculus <i>bulbofus.</i> Crowfoot, or Butter Cup.	
Fig. 3. On the Petals.			
KIGGELARIA.	{		
<i>Africana.</i> Fig. 4. African Kiggelara.			
TRITELARIA Co-	{		
rona <i>Imperialis.</i> Fig. 5. Crown Imperial.			
PARNASSIA <i>Paluf-</i>	{		
<i>tris.</i> Fig. 6. Grass of Parnaffus.			
NERIUM <i>Oleander.</i>	{		
Fig. 7. Rose Bay.			
RADIATED.	{	Passiflora <i>cærulea;</i> Common Passion Flower.	
Fig. 8. In a Ray.			
PEDUNCULATUS.	{	Aconitum <i>napellus.</i> Monkshood.	
Peduncled.			

S T A M E N S and A N T H E R A.

Are the Male part of a Flower, is viscus, preparing the Pollen or Farina, and consists of *Filaments* and *Anthera*.

FILAMENTUM. {
Fig. 1. (a.)
Filament.

ÆQUALIS. {
Fig. 2. (a.) as in Tulips.
Equal.

INÆQUALIA. {
Fig. 3. Cheiranthus *Incanis*.
Unequal. { Stock July Flower.

DIDYO. {
Fig. 4. Melittis *Meliphyllis*.
Balm-leav'd Meli-
phyllis.

CONNATA. {
Fig. 5. Geranium *Africanum*. } And in Fig. 6,
United. { African Geranium.

A N T H E R A.

DISTINCTA. {
Distinct. Fig. 1, 2, (a.) 3, 4, 5, not cohering.

CONNATA. {
Fig. 6. Lobelia *Cardinalis* {
United. { Cardinal Flower. { Joined by the sides in-
to one body.

INCUMBENS. {
Fig. 7. As in Lillies,
Incumbent.

LATERALES {
Fig. 8. Canna *indica*, {
Latera. { Indian Flowering Reed. } Adhering to the Mar-
gin of the Superior
side of the Nectarium

GLOBOSA. {
Fig. 9. Juniperus *communis*.
Globus, { Common Juniper.

A N T H E R A.

- D I D I M Æ. { Salix.
 Fig. 10. {
 Twins. { Willow.
- S U B U L A T A. {
 Fig. 11. { Fig. 1, 2, (b.)
 Awl-shaped. {
- S A G I T T A T A Æ. {
 Fig. 12. { Crocus.
 Arrow-shaped. {
- B I C O R N I S. { Erica *abietina*,
 Fig. 13. {
 Two Horned. { Fir Heath,
- E R U P T U S. { Melittis *melisphyllus*. } Discharging the For-
 Fig. 14. { Balm-leav'd Melisi- } ma with an elastic
 Bursting. { phyllis. } motion.

P I S T I L L U M.

The *Pistillum*, a viscous Humour adhering to the Fruit for the reception of the Pollen, and is the Female Organ of Generation.

The *Germen* is the Embryo or Rudiment of the Fruit, yet immature.

The *Stylus*, is the Part that elevates the *Stigma* from the Germen.

The *Stigma*, is the Summit or apex of the Pistillum, covered with a Menstruous moisture, that breaks and dissolves the Pollen, and fits it for impregnation of the Germen.

SUPERUM.	{ Wachendorfia <i>thyrsifolia</i> .	Included in the Corolla.
Fig. 1.	{ Simple stalked Wachendorfia.	
Above the Corolla.		
INFERUM.	{ <i>Cenethera Biennis</i> .	Below the Corolla.
Fig. 2.	{ Tree Primrose.	
Inferous.		
PEDUNCULATUS.	{ Euporbia.	Having a Peduncle,
Fig. 3.	{ Spurge.	
Peduncled.		
FILIFORMIS.	{ <i>Melittis melisiphyllus</i> .	Thread-shaped.
Fig. 4.	{ Balm-leav'd Melittis.	
Filiforme.		
SUBULATUS.		
Fig. 5.		
Subulate.		
CLAVATUS.	{ Leucojum.	
Fig. 6.		
Club-shaped.		
ERECTUS.	{ Fig. 1, 2, 4, 9, 10, 11.	
Erect.		
DECLINATUS.	{ Nifolia.	
Fig. 7.		
Declining.		
ASCENDENS.	{ <i>Anthyllis tetraphylla</i> .	
Fig. 8.		
Ascending.	{ Kidney Vetch.	

S I M P L E X. { Dipfacus.
Fig. 9.
Simple. { Teazel.

B I F I D U S. { Calendula *officinalis*. } Twice divided.
Fig. 10.
ifid. { Marigold.

T R I F I D U S. { Sifyrinchium *Bermu-* } Three times Divided.
Fig. 11.
Trifid. { *diana*.
Bermudiana.

Q U A D R I F I D U S. { Populus *niger*. } Four times Divided.
Fig. 12.
Quadrifid. { Black Poplar.

Q U I N Q U E F I D U S. { Geranium. } Five times Divided.
Fig. 13.
Quinquefid. { Graine's Bill.

M U L T I F I D U S. { Aleca *rosea*. } Many times Divided.
Fig. 14.
Multifid. { Hollyhock.

P E R F O R A T U M. { Fig. 14, (a.) hollow.
Perforated.

C A P I T A T I S. { Punica *granatum*. } Having a Head.
Fig. 15.
Capitate. { Pomegranate.

P E R I C A R P I U M.

A *Capsule* or Seed vessel, is the Germen grown to Maturity, big with *Seeds*, which when ripe it discharges the *Seeds*.

C A P S U L A.	{	<i>Stellaria Holosteinum.</i>	
Fig. 1.	{		
Capsule.	{	<i>Stitchwort.</i>	
V A L V U L A.	{	Fig. 1, (a.)	
A Valve.	{		
UNILOCULARIS.	{	Fig. 11.	} One Cell.
Unilocular.	{		
BILOCULARIS.	{	<i>Lobelia Cardinalis,</i>	
Fig. 2.	{		
Bilocular.	{	<i>Cardinal Flower.</i>	} Two Cells.
T R I C O E C A.	{	<i>Euphorbia.</i>	
Fig. 3.	{		
Trilocularis.	{	<i>Spurge.</i>	} Having three protuberant knobs.
Trilocular.	{	Fig. 3, Three Cells.	
QUADRILOCULARIS.	{	<i>Oenothera Biennis.</i>	
Fig. 4.	{		
Quadrilocular.	{	<i>Tree Primrose.</i>	} Four Cells.
QUINQUELOCULARIS.	{	<i>Sarracenia flava.</i>	
Fig. 5.	{		
Five Locular.	{	<i>Yellow Side Saddle</i>	} Five Cells.
	{	<i>Flower.</i>	
SEXLOCULARIS.	{	<i>Aristolochia Clematis.</i>	
Fig. 6.	{		
Six Locular.	{	<i>Birth wort.</i>	} Six Cells.
OCTOLOCULARIS.	{	<i>Rhodiola rosea.</i>	
Fig. 7.	{		
Eight Locular.	{	<i>Rose root.</i>	} Eight Cells.
NOVEMLOCULARIS.	{	<i>Citrus Aurantium.</i>	
Fig. 8.	{		
Nine Locular.	{	<i>Orange.</i>	} Nine Cells.
DUCEMLOCULARIS.	{	<i>Linum Usitatissimum.</i>	
Fig. 9.	{		
Ten Locular.	{	<i>Flax.</i>	} Ten Cells.

P E R I C A R P I U M.

D I D I M Æ. { Mercurialis *perennis*.
 Fig. 10. {
 Twins. { Dog's Mercury.

CIRCUMCISSA. { Plantago *major*. } Parting horizontally
 Fig. 11. { } in the middle.
 Circumcised. { Rose Plantain.

E L A S T I C E. { Impatiens *Balsamina*.
 Fig. 12. {
 Elastic. { Garden Balsam.

I N F L A T I S. { Colutea *arborescens*.
 Fig. 13. { Common Bladder fen-
 Inflated. { na.

PERICARPIUM.

SILIQUEA.	{	Cheiranthus <i>Incanis</i> . Stock July Flower.	}	A Pericarpium of two Valves, in which the Seeds are fixed alternately to the two opposite Sutures.
Fig. 1.				
A Shell.				
SILICULA.	{	Fumaria <i>Lutea</i> . Yellow Fumatory.	}	A little Bod.
Fig. 2.				
TORULOSA.	{	Raphanus. Radish.	}	Brawni Protuberances, when the Pericarpium is bunched out by the Seeds.
Fig. 3.				
ARTICULATUS.	{	Hypocoum <i>procumbes</i> .	}	In Joints.
Fig. 4. Articulated.				
PARALLELUM.	{	Fig. 1.		
Parallel.				
TRANSVERSUM DISSEPIMENTUM.	{	Polygala <i>Myrtifolia</i> . Myrtle-leav'd Polygala.	}	
Fig. 5. The Dissepiment running crosswise.				
LEGUMEN.	{	Lathyrus <i>latifolia</i> . Everlasting Pea.	}	Two Valved, the Seeds fixed to one Suture only.
Fig. 6.				
A Shell.				
ISTHMUS INTER- CEPTUM.	{	Pods with various cross divisions, forming distinct cells, as in Fig. 5, and 8.	}	
SCORPIURUS	{			
Vermiculate.				
Fig. 7. Common Caterpillar.				
CERATONIA Sili- qui.	{			
St. John's Bread.				

PERICARPIUM.

FOLICULUS.			
Fig. 1.			
A Folicle.	{	Periploca <i>Græca</i> .	} A Pericarpium having one Valve, gaping lengthwise on one side, the Seeds not fixed to the Sutures.
DRUPA.			
Fig. 2.			
Drupe.	{	Cerasus.	} A Pulpi Pericarpium, without Valves, containing a stone or nut.
		Cherry.	
DRUPA SICCA.			
Fig. 3.			
Dry Drupa.	{	Juglans.	} Opposite to the foregoing, dry.
		Wallnut.	
POMUM.			
Fig. 4.			
An Apple.	{	A fleshy Pericarpium without Valves, containing a Capsule.	
BACCA.			
Fig. 5.			
Berry.	{	Sorbus <i>aucuparia</i> .	} A Pulpy Pericarpium without Valves, containing naked Seeds.
		White Bean Tree.	
NIDULANTIA.			
Fig. 6.			
_____	{	Ribes <i>crossularia</i> .	} The Seeds nestling in the pulp of the Berry.
		Goose Berry.	
STROBILUS.			
Fig. 7.			
A Cone.	{	Pinus <i>sylvestris</i> .	} A Pericarpium formed from an Amertum with hard Scales.
		Scotch Fir.	

S E M E N.

Seed, the Rudiment of a new Plant; are known according to the Number, Figure, Superfices and Consistence.

1. HILUM, the Eye, an external Scar of the Seed, where it has been fixed to the Fruit or Receptacle, as in the Bean.
2. CORCULUM, The Effence of a new Plant within the Seeds, c. b.
3. PLUMULA, a part of the Corculum, the ascending Scaly Part of the Plant.

ROSTELLUM, the descending part of the Corculum that forms the Root. (c.)

COTYLEDON, the side Lobes of the Seed, of a porous substance, and perishes (d.) Fig. 2, 3.

C O R O N A.	{	Dipsacus <i>fullonum</i> .	}	A little Cup, adher-
Fig. 4.				ing to the top of the
Crown.	{	Wild Teazel.	}	Seed, is deciduous.

P A P P U S.	{	Carduus.	}	A downy feathered
Fig. 5.				Cup, adhering to the
Pappous.	{	Thistle.	}	Top of the Seed, by
				which it flies.

STIPITATUS.	{	A kind of a thread like Trunk, elevating the
Fig. 6.		Down, and connecting the Seeds.
Stipitate	{	

A R I S T A T U S.	{	Helianthus <i>annua</i> .	}	Having two Ariste,
Fig. 7.				are deciduous.
Chaffy.	{	Annual Sun Flower.	}	

C A P I L L A R I S.	{	Hierachium <i>Pilosella</i> .	}	Simple undivided hairs
Fig. 8.				
Hairy.	{	Moufe-ear Hawkweed	}	

P L U M O S U S.	{	Cnicus <i>oleraceus</i> .	}	Feathery Hairs.
Fig. 9.				
Plumous.	{	Pale-flowered Cnicus.	}	

S E M E N.

C A U D A. Fig. 10. Tail.	{ Atragena <i>Alpina</i> . Alpine Atragena.	} Having a feathery tail,
N A M U S. Fig. 11. Nooked.	{ Daucus <i>carota</i> . Carot.	}
A R I L L U S. Fig. 12.	{ Euonimus <i>Europæus</i> . Common Spindle Tree	} The exterior Coat of a Seed falls off Spon- taneously. (a.)
A L A. Fig. 13. Wing.	{ Pinus <i>sylvestris</i> . Scotch Fir.	} A Membranaceous Wing, fixed to the Seed.
Fig. 14.	{ Platanis <i>Orientalis</i> . Oriental Palm Tree.	
N U X. Fig. 15. Nut.	{ Coryllus <i>Avellana</i> . Hazel Nut.	} A Seed, covered with a bony epitermus or Shell.

RECEPTACULUM.

The Receptacle is the Base, by which the Parts of Fructification are connected.

COMMUNE.	{	<i>Calendula officinalis.</i>	{	Containing many
Fig. 1.				Flowers and Fruit, as
Common.	{	Common Marigold.	}	also in Fig. 1, 2, 3.
PUNCTATUM.	{	<i>Leontodon Taraxacum.</i>	{	Marked with hollow
Fig. 2.				Punctures.
Punctated.	{	Dandelion.	}	
PILOSUM.	{	<i>Carduus.</i>	{	
Fig. 3.				
Hairy.	{	Thistle.	}	
PALEACEUM.	{	<i>Rudbeckia purpurea.</i>	{	Chaffy Scales, which
Fig. 4.				distinguish the Flow-
Paleaceous.	{	Purple Rudbeckia.	}	ers.
PLANUM.	{	Fig. 1.		
Plain Flat.				
CONICUM.	{	<i>Dipsacus fulonurz.</i>	{	Cone shaped, round,
Fig. 5.				lessening towards the
Conic.	{	Wild Teazel.	}	point.
SUBULATUM.	{	<i>Myofurus minimis.</i>	{	Shaped like an Awl,
Fig. 6.				
Subulate.	{	Moufe Tail.	}	
FLORIS.	{	Of the Flower,	{	<i>Rubus Fruticosus.</i>
Fig. 7.		and		
FRUCTUS.	{	of the Fruit.	}	Bramble.
FLOSCOMPOSITIS.	{	Fig. 1, 2, 3.		
Compound Flower.				
FLOS AGREGATIS.	{	<i>Scabiosa succissa.</i>	{	The Receptacle is lon-
Fig. 8.				ger, the Flowers have
Agregate Flowers.	{	Devil's-bit Scabious.	}	little Peduncles.

RECEPTACULUM.

Umbella, an Umbel, a Receptacle which from a common Centre runs out into Thread-shaped Footstalks of Proportionate lengths.

S I M P L E X.	{ Androsace <i>Septentrionalis</i> . Footed-leav'd Androssee.	{ The Footstalks from one centre of the Receptacle.
Fig. 9.		
Simple.		
COMPOSITA.	{ Bupleurum <i>rotundifolium</i> . Hare's Ear, or Thorwax.	{ When every Footstalk of the general Umbel produces a partial Umbel.
Fig. 10.		
Composite.		
UNIVERSALIS.	{ (a.) Fig. 10, composed of many little Umbels, Universal. (b.) the Partial Umbel.	
PROLIFERA.	{ <i>Enanthe crocata</i> . Hemlock.	{ An Umbel more than decomount.
Fig. 11.		
Paolifer.		
C Y M A.	{ Viburnum <i>Tinus</i> . Laurestinus.	{ A Receptacle producing many Footstalks from the same centre, that are of unequal lengths.
Fig. 12.		
R A C H I S.	{ Priænus <i>sylvestris</i> . Scotch Fir.	{ A Receptacle, the Fructification is fixed to it lengthwise, forming a Spike.
Fig. 13.		
S P A D I X.	{ Arum <i>maculatum</i> . Wake Robin.	{ A Receptacle, produced within a Spatha or Sheath, is simple, not divided.
Fig. 14.		
S P A D I X.	{ A Receptacle proper to the Balms, and is divided.	
Fig. 15.		

B U L B U S.

A Bulb, is an Hibernacle placed on the descending Caudex, and contains the Rudiments of the Plant and Leaf that perishes.

S O L I T U S. { *Ranunculus bulbosus.* } A Solid fleshy Bulb;
Fig. 1. { Butter Cup: } without any internal
Solid. division.

T U N I C A T U S. { *Allium cæpa.* } Coats lying over each
Fig. 2. { Onion. } other.
Coated.

S Q U A M A T U S. { *Lilium candidum.* } Consisting of Scales.
Fig. 3. { White Lilly. }
Squamous.

C A U L I N U S. { *Lilium bulbiferum.* } Growing on the Stem,
Fig. 4. { Bulb-bearing Lilly. } of the Plant.
Cauline:

Gemma. a Bud, is an Hibernacle, with its Leaves, &c.

F O L I A R I S. { *Betula alnus.* } To Leaves only (a.)
Fig. 5. { Alder Tree. }
Foliar.

F L O R A L I S. { *Corylus avelana.* } To Flowers only (a.)
Fig. 6. { Hazel Nut. }
Floral.

C O M M U N I S. { *Amigdalus Persica.* } Common to both flow-
Fig. 7. { Peach Tree. } ers and Leaves: (a.)
Common.

VERNATIO.

Vernation is the manner how the Leaves are folded in the Gem or Bud, as seen.

Fig. 1. CONVOLUTE, *Canna indica*.

2. INVOLUTE, *Alifina Plantago, Potamogeton, Viola*.
3. REVOLUTE, *Primula veris Rosmarinus Nerium*.
4. OBVOLUTE, *Dianthus barbatus Lychnis Dipfacus*.
5. CONVOLUTE, *Prunus cerasus Lactuca Hierachium*.
6. IMBRICATE, *Campanula rotundifolia*.
7. EQUI TANT, *Iris Pseudo, Acorus, Laurus, Daphne, Syringa*:
With two prominent Angles.
8. PLICATE, *Veratrum album, Malva, Urtica, Passiflora*.
9. CONVOLUTE, *doubly, Arum maculatum, Melianthus Rosa*:
more than one leaf.
10. INVOLUTE, *opposite, Pyrus Malus, Commelina annua*.
11. INVOLUTE, *alternae*.
12. REVOLUTE, *opposite*.
13. CONVOLUTE, *doubly*.
14. COVOLUTE, *trebly*.
15. CIRCINALE, *Spirale*.

EQUITANT, ancipit. Equitant three ways, so as to form a Triangle.

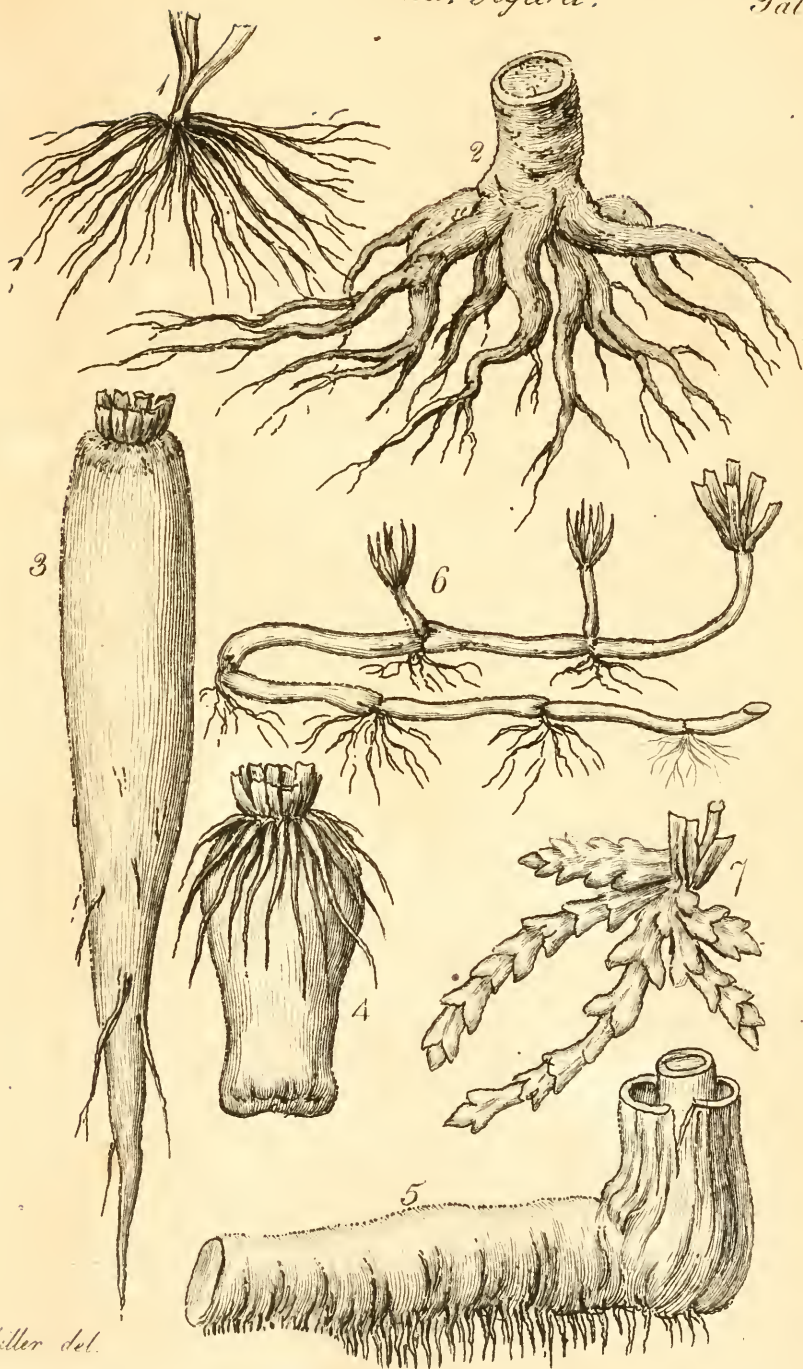


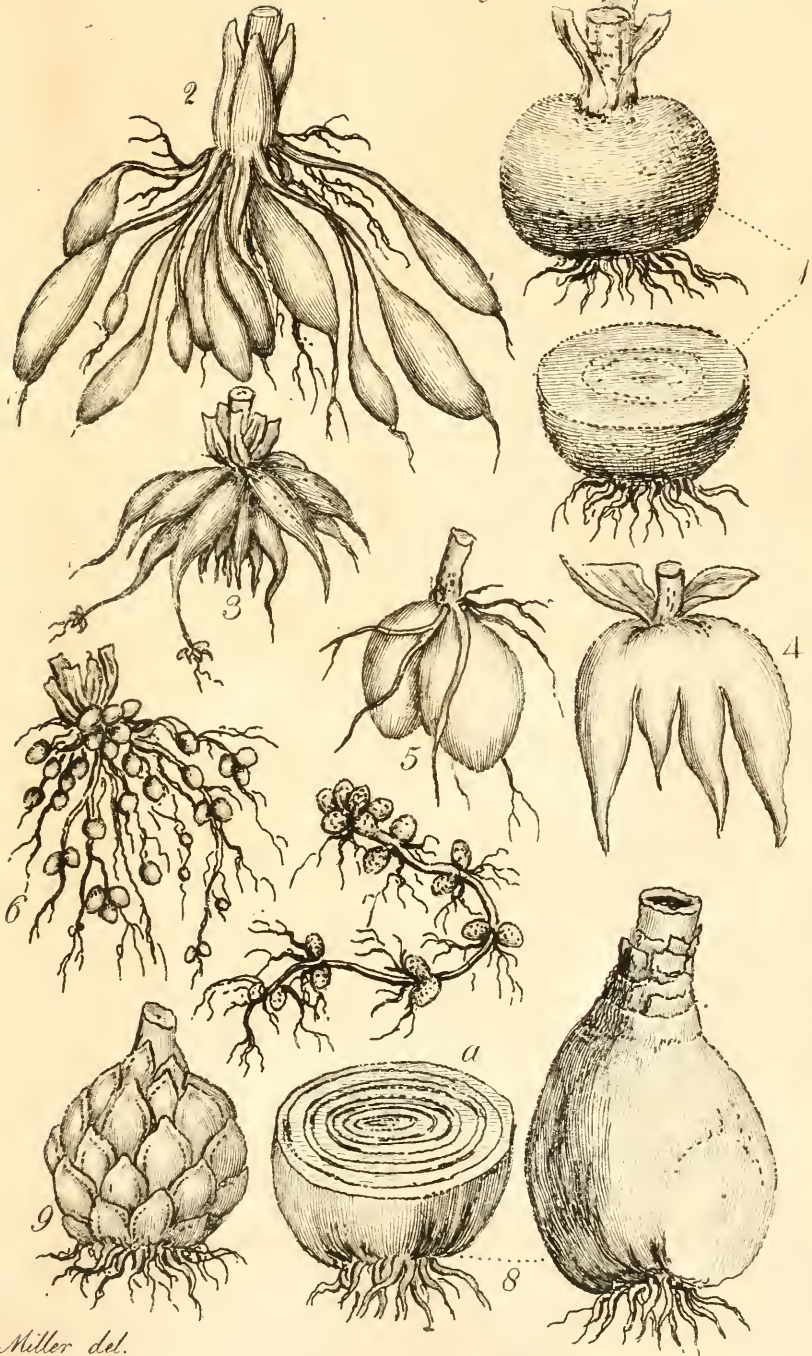
E R R A T A.

Page	for	Read
2	R A M I X	R A D I X.
4	Fig. 2, suffrutious	suffruticose.
5	{ Fig. 1. flave	flexures.
5	{ Fig. 2. Tripe	Triple.
9	Fig. 2, Angled	Angled.
13	Fig. 3, Bulbiferus	Bulbiferus
23	Fig. 48. liked	like.
28	Fig. 131, Sempervirens	Sempervirens.
35	Fig. 3, Saurus	Saururus.
39	{ Fig. 5, Palm	Palmc.
39	{ I N T E R R I G I M Æ	I N T E G E R R I M Æ;
40	{ Fig. 4, Vitis	Vitis.
40	{ Spiralings	Spiraly.
41	Fig. 4, lichninus	lichnides.
42	Fig. 5, Aretvim	Aretium.
45	{ Gands	Glands.
45	{ Fig. 6. Artudina	Artuina.
46	{ B R A C T E	B R A C T E Æ.
46	{ Fig. 2, Catuacs	Catuca.
48	Fig. 2, Caline	Cauline.
49	Fig. 1, Viis	Vitis.
52	Fig. 3, Paris	Mimosa.
54	{ Fig. 4, Parnofia	Parnassia.
54	{ Fig. 6, anna	annual.
54	{ Fig. 7, Virginie	Virginia.
55	{ Fig. 1, Napcea	Napcea.
55	{ Fig. 7, Zeylencia	Zeylanica.
57	Fig. 2, crubico	orbica
58	Fig. 1, Many	One
60	N T U S	N U T U S.
61	{ Fig. 2, Globour	Globus
61	{ Sphæracephley	Sphæracephalus.
62	Fig. 4, Ovais	Ovatis
63	Fig. 2, Capaceo	Iappacea
64	Fig. 2, Orbico	Orubica
66	F O L I A L U S	F O L I A T U S.
68	Fig. , NUDUS	N U T A N S.
70	Fig. 9, Sagmo	Sagina.
73	Fig. , Bobortia	Bobartia.
76	Craleyus	Cratægus.
77	{ Fig. 1, Naciffus	Narciffus.
77	{ Fig. 5, T R I T E L A R I A	F R I T E L A R I A.
78	Fig. 14, Forma	Farina.
79	Fig. 4, F I L I R F O R M I S	F I L I F O R M I S.
80	Fig. 3, T R C O E C A	T R I C O C A.
86	Fig. , altenave	alterne.

O M I S S I O N.

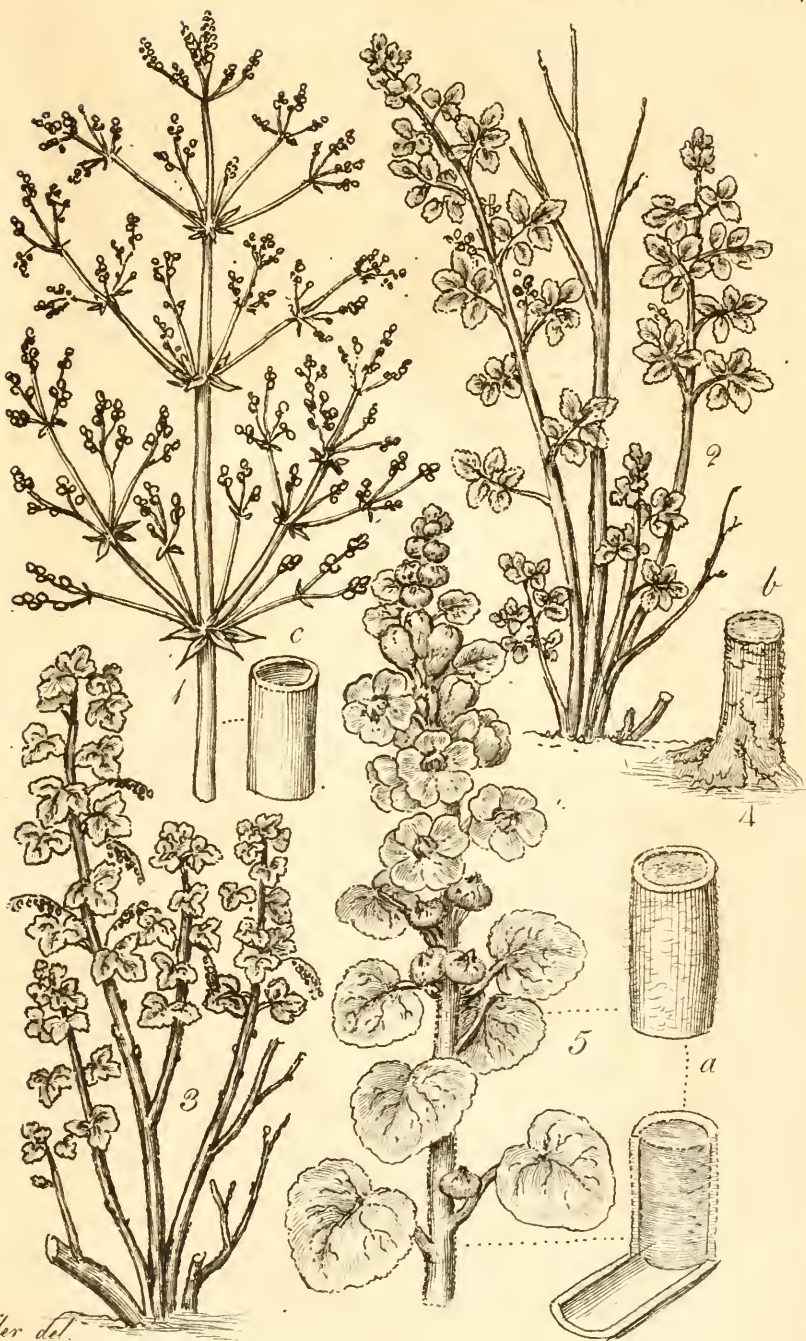
Tab. 60.	{ B R A C T E A T U S.	} having floral leaves.
Fig. 4.		
Tab. 71.	{ A B R E V I A T U M.	} when the Cup, or Calyx, is shorter than the Tube of the Flower.
Tab. 73.	{ C O L O R A T A.	}
Fig. 7.		
Tab. 74.	{ R E C T A.	} upright;
Fig. 4.		









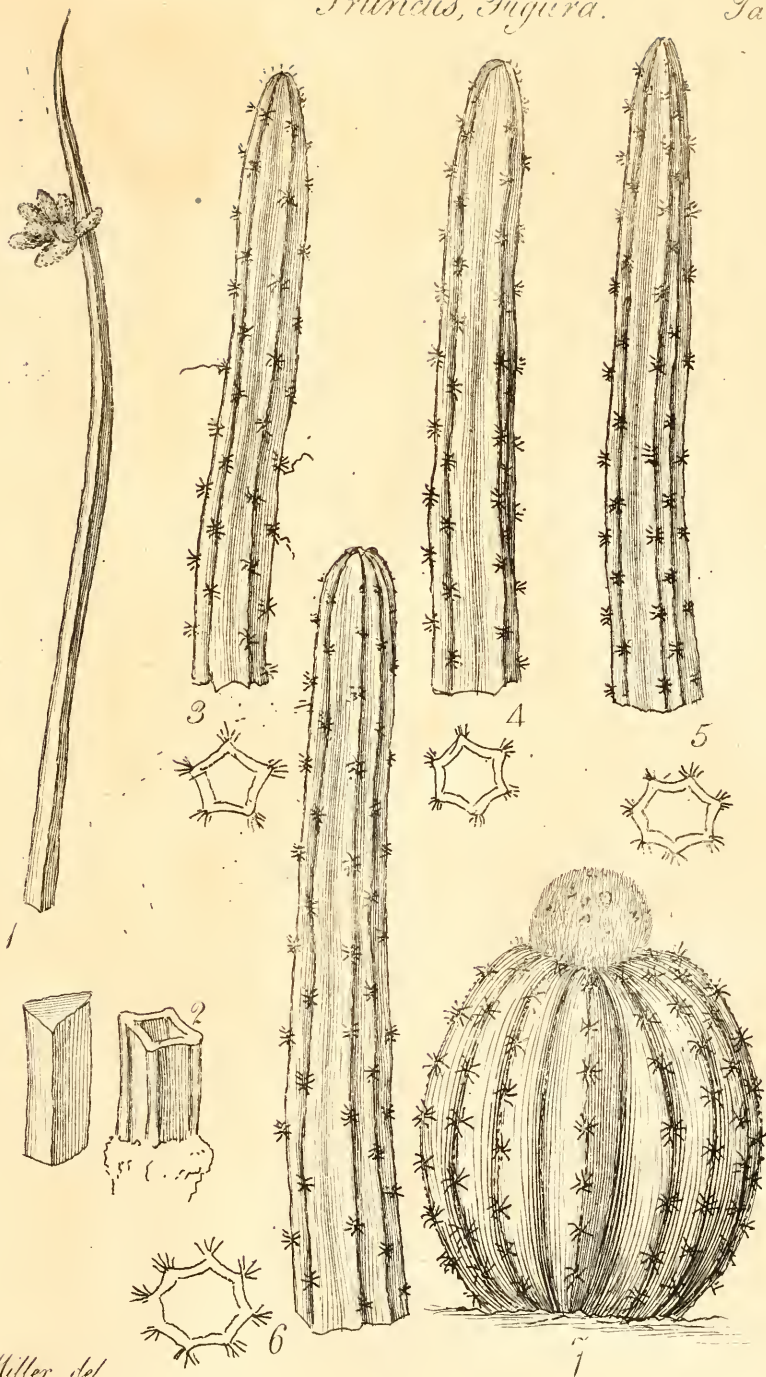




























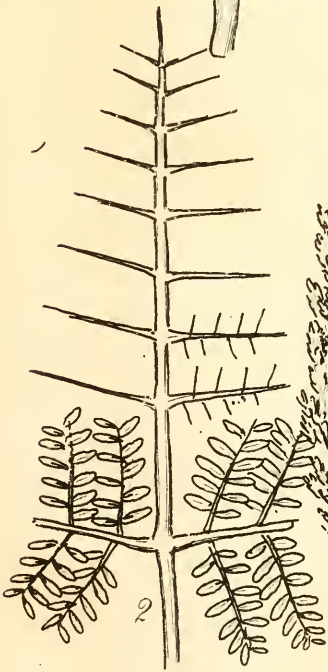








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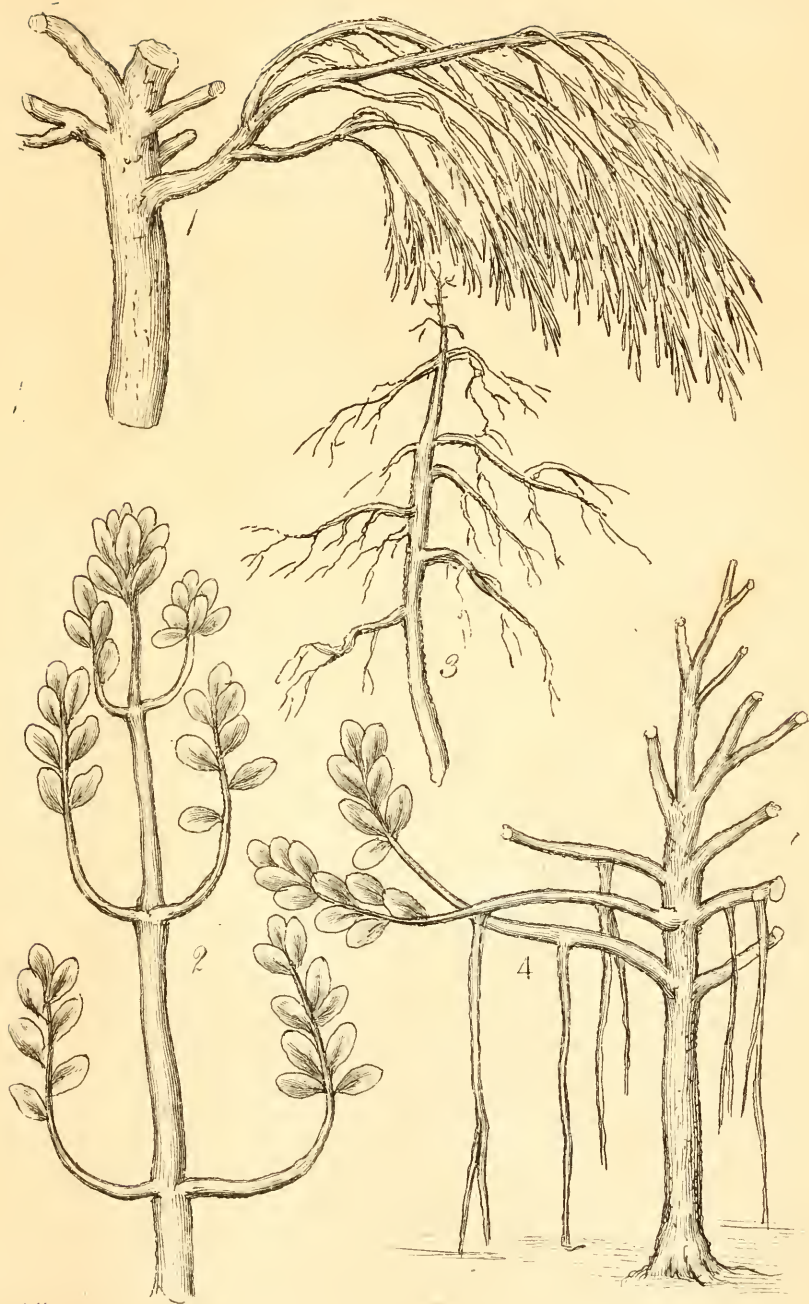
4



5









Simple Leaves.

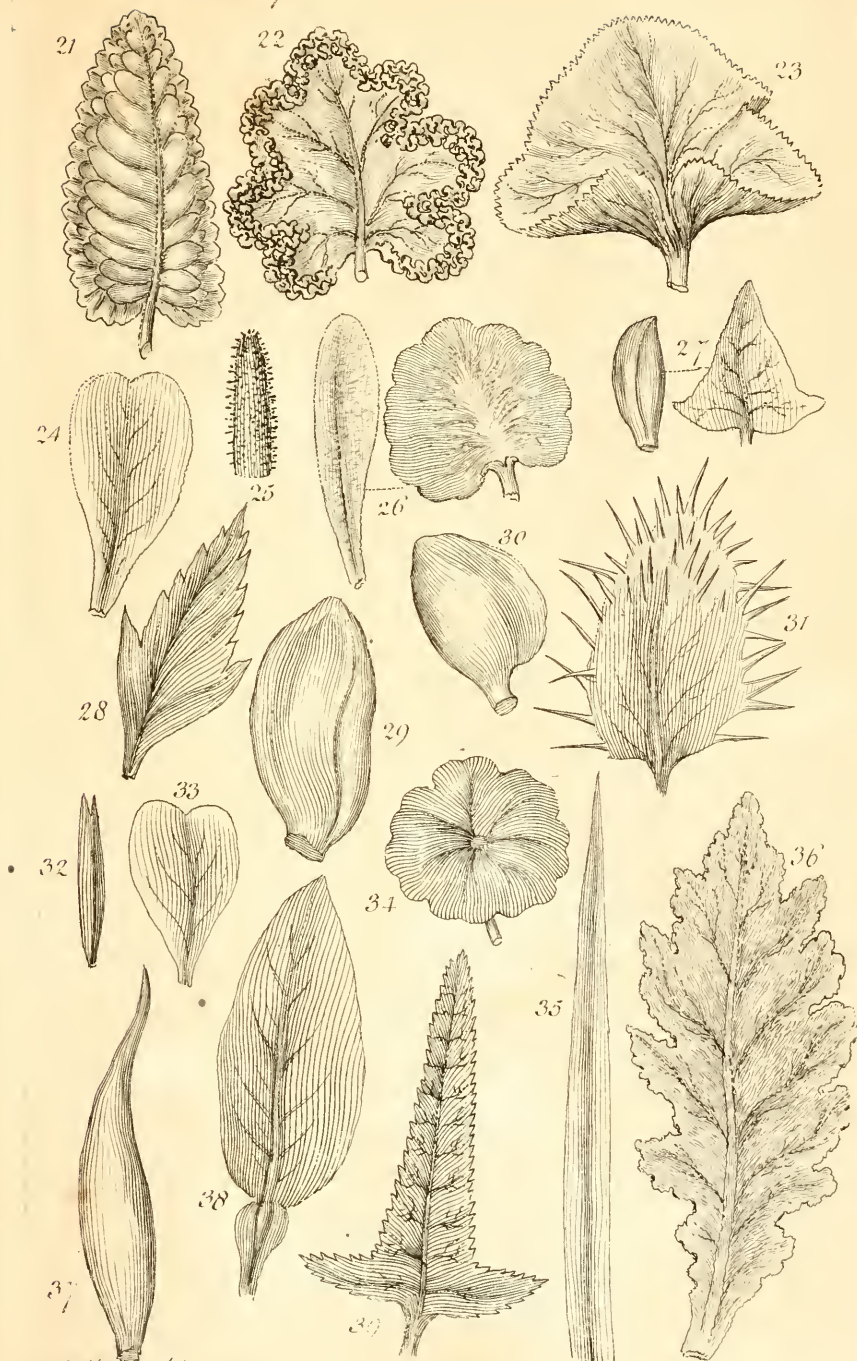
Tab. 21





Simple Leaves.

Tab 22









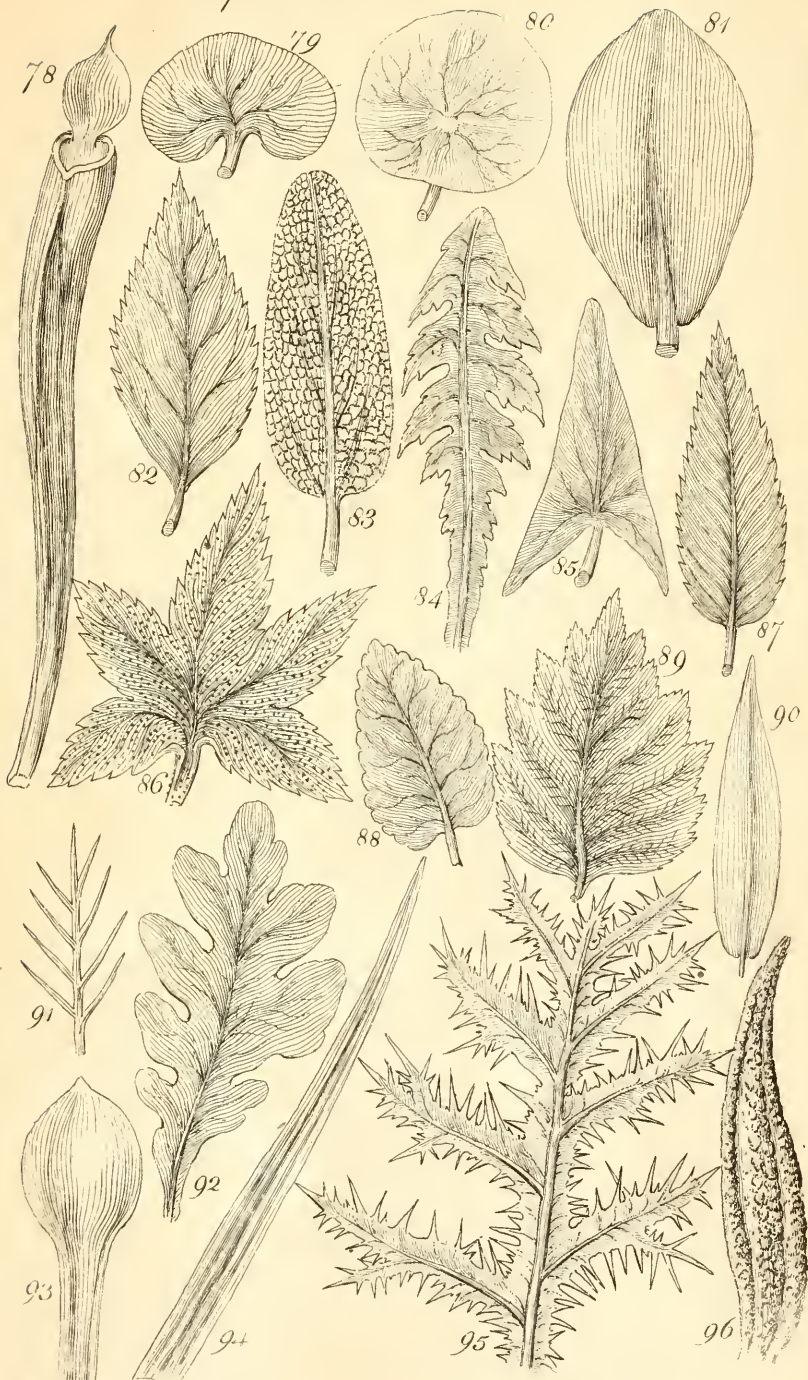
Simple Leaves.

Tab. 24



Simple Leaves.

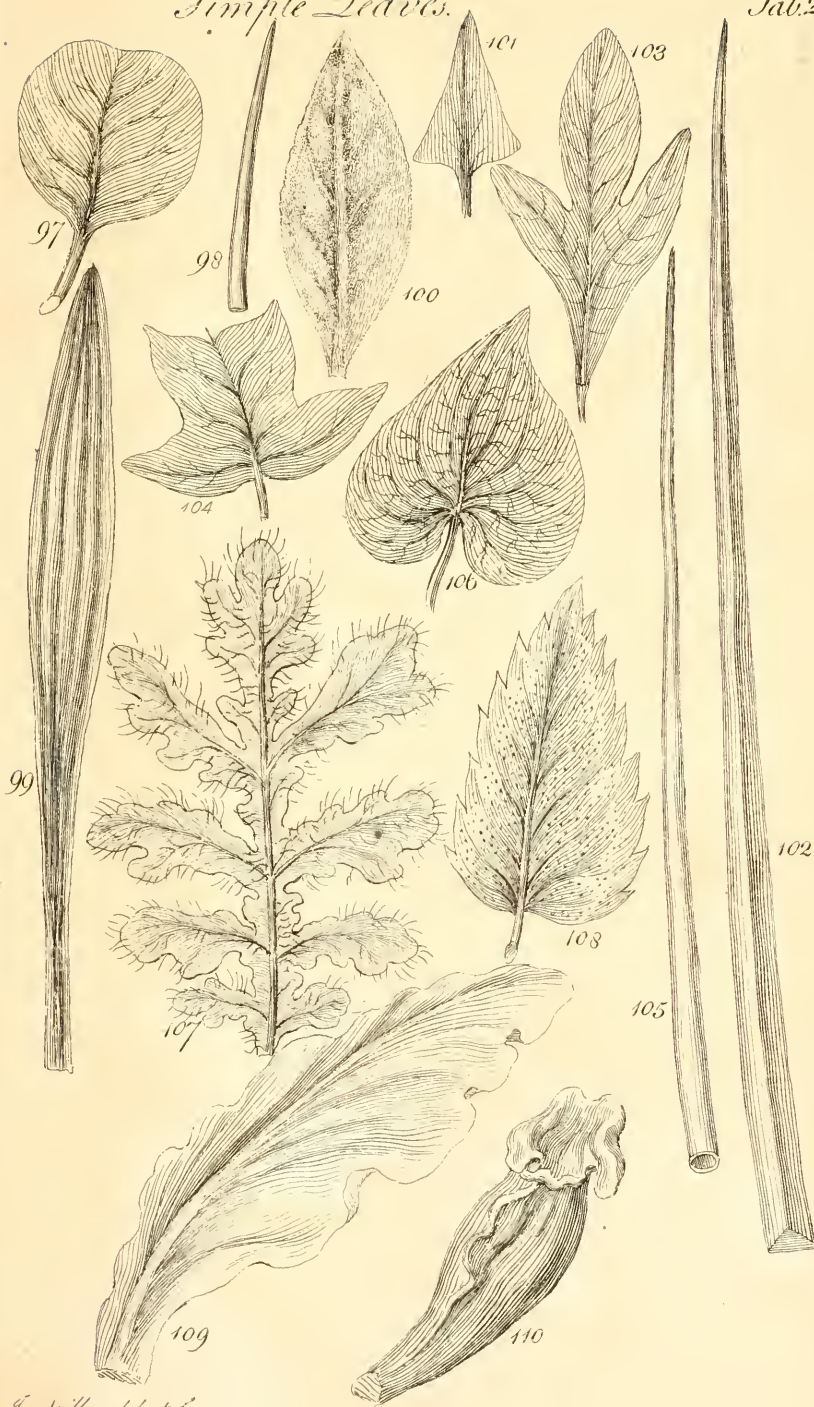
Tab. 25.





Simple Leaves.

Tab. 26





Determinet Laues.

Tab. 27









Compound Leaves.

Tab. 30





Compound Leaves.

Tab. 21

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166

167

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Compound Leaves.

Tab. 22































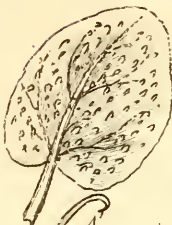




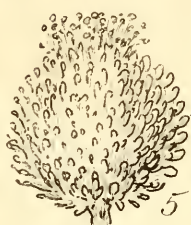
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3



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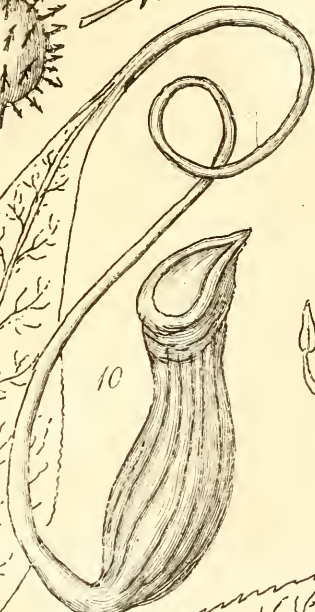
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9



11









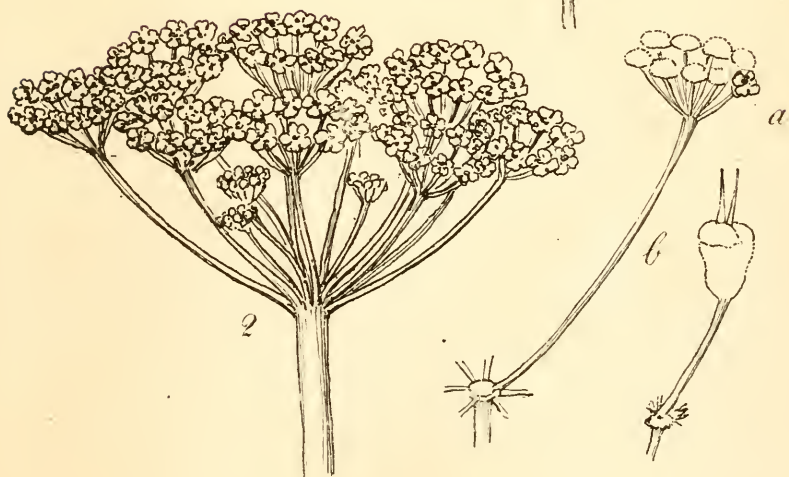
















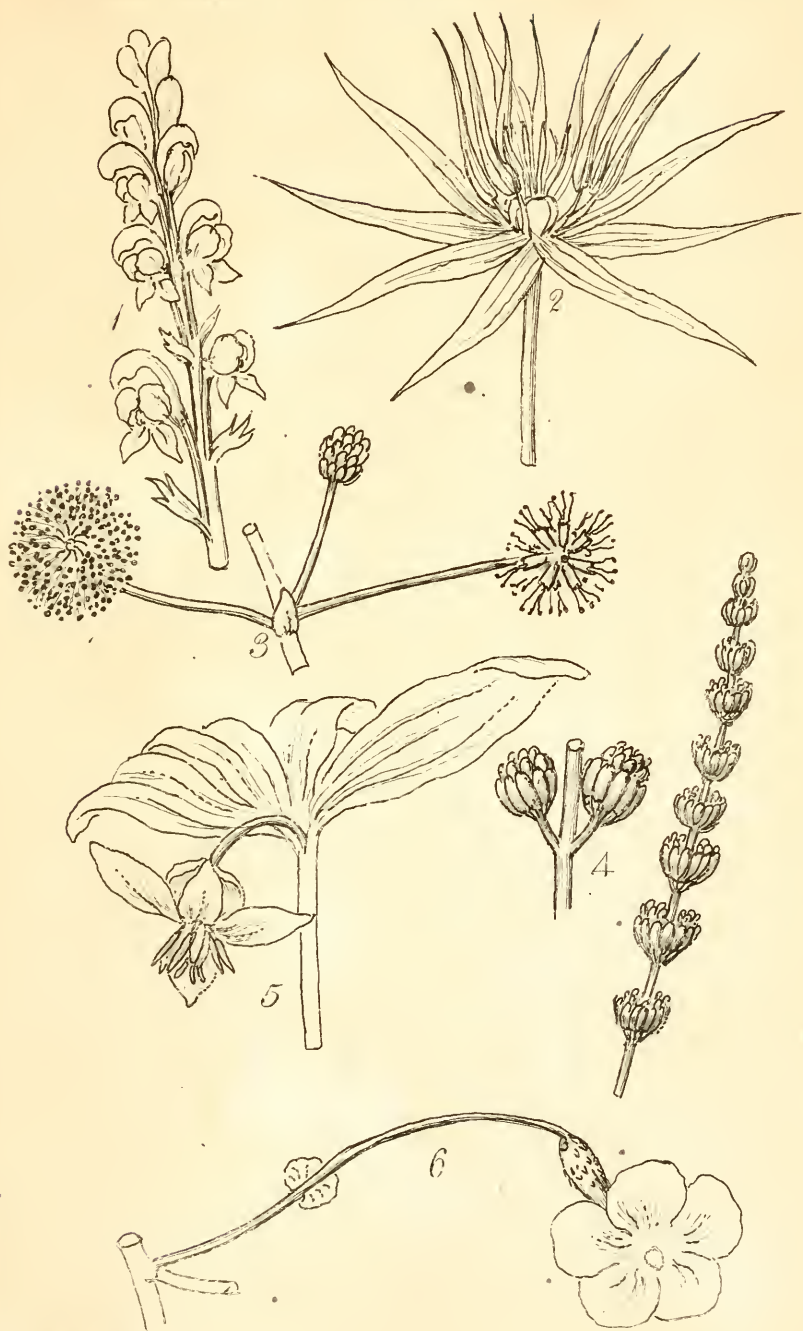


























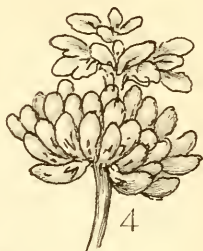
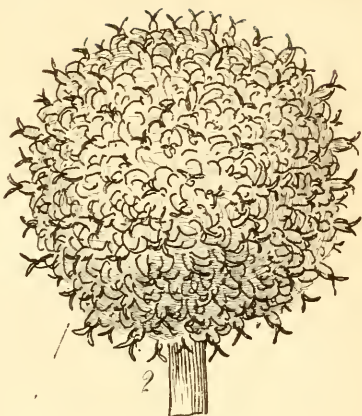


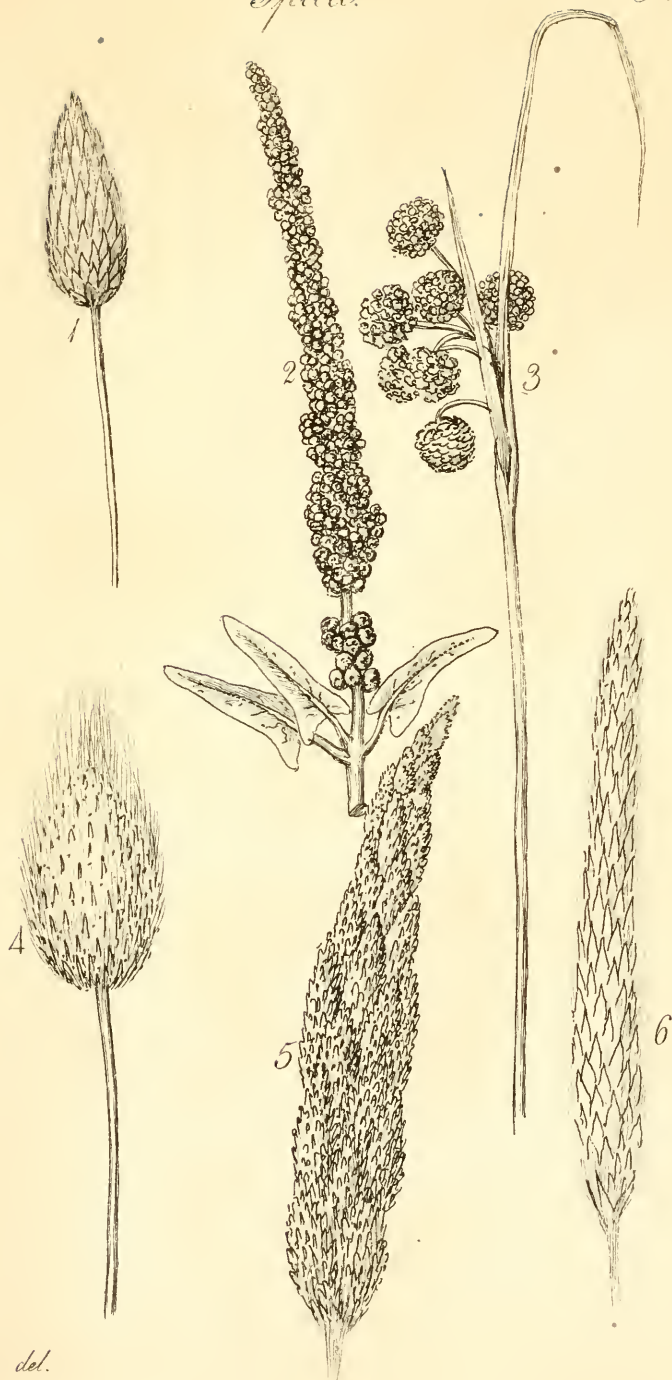




















Corymbus.

Tab. 6.



J. Miller del.

Thyrus.

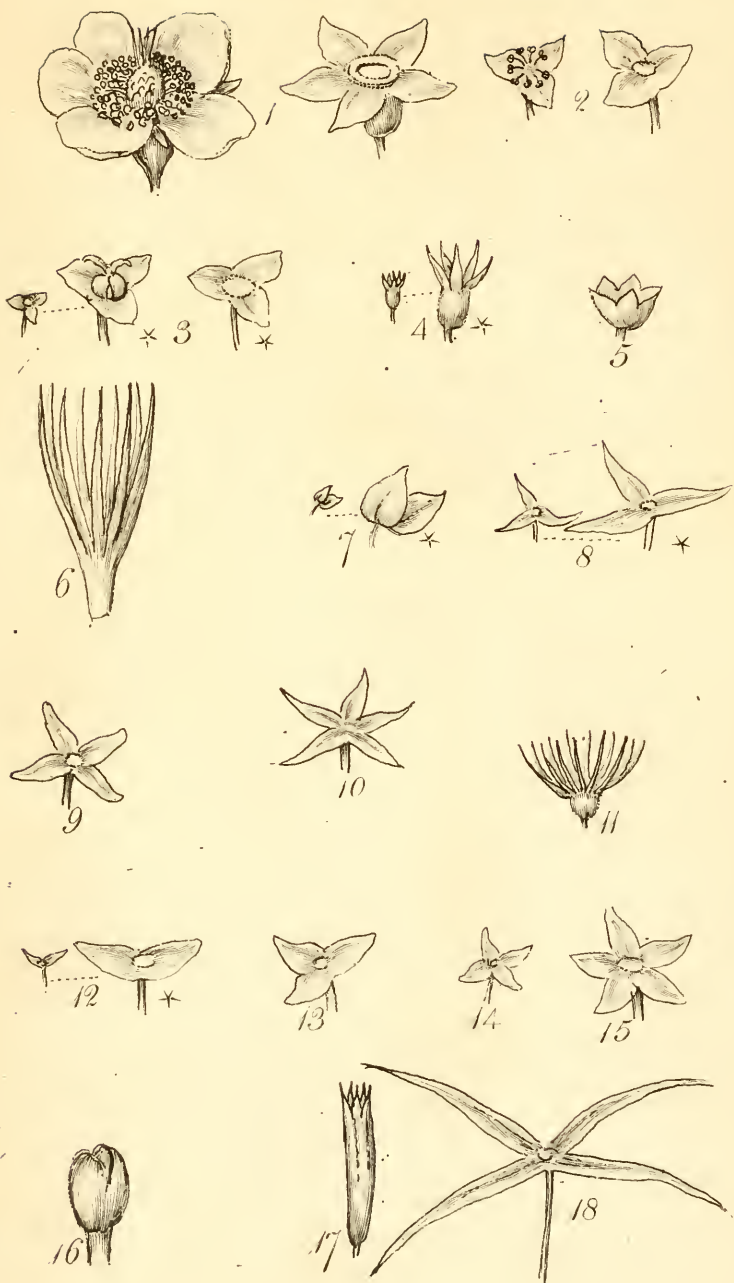
Tab. 66.

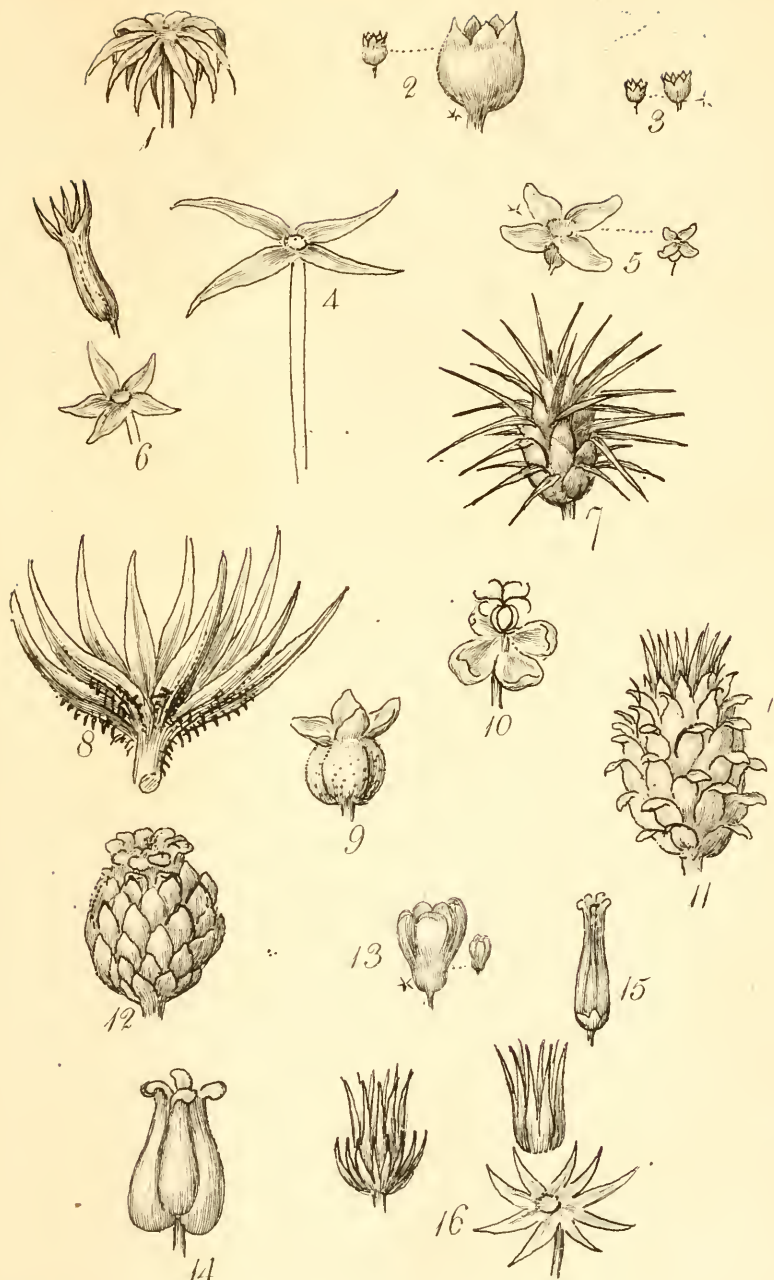




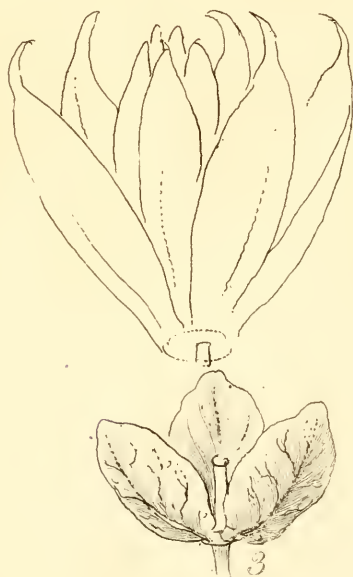










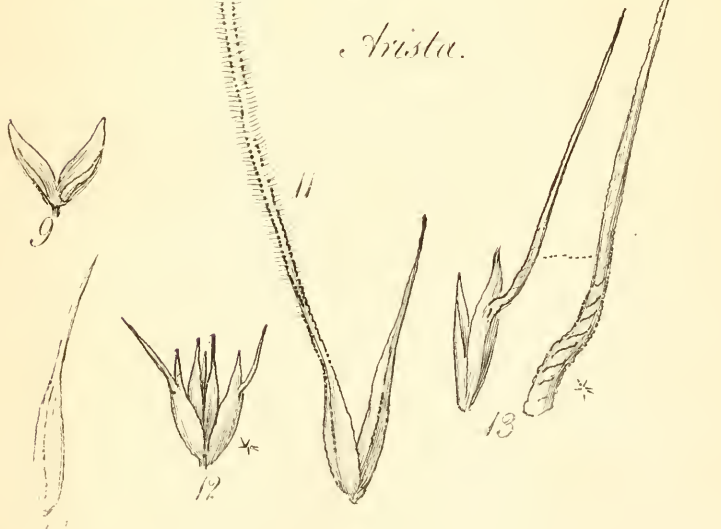


Clusia.

Tab. 3

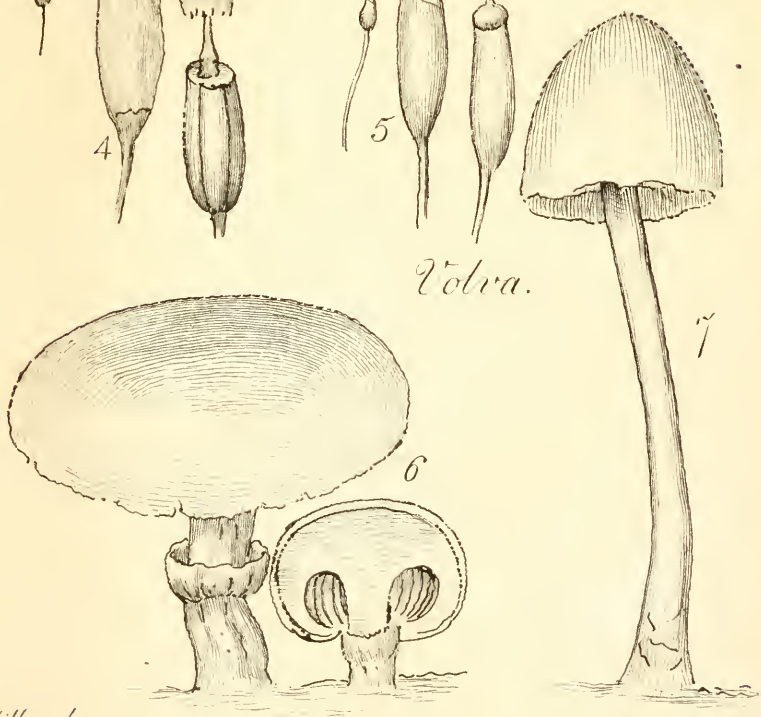


Vrista.



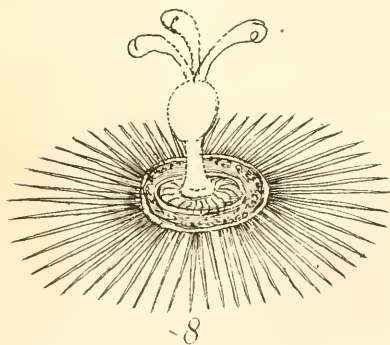
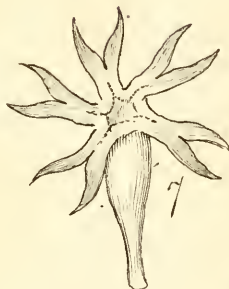
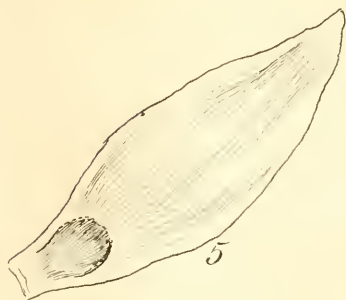


Volva.

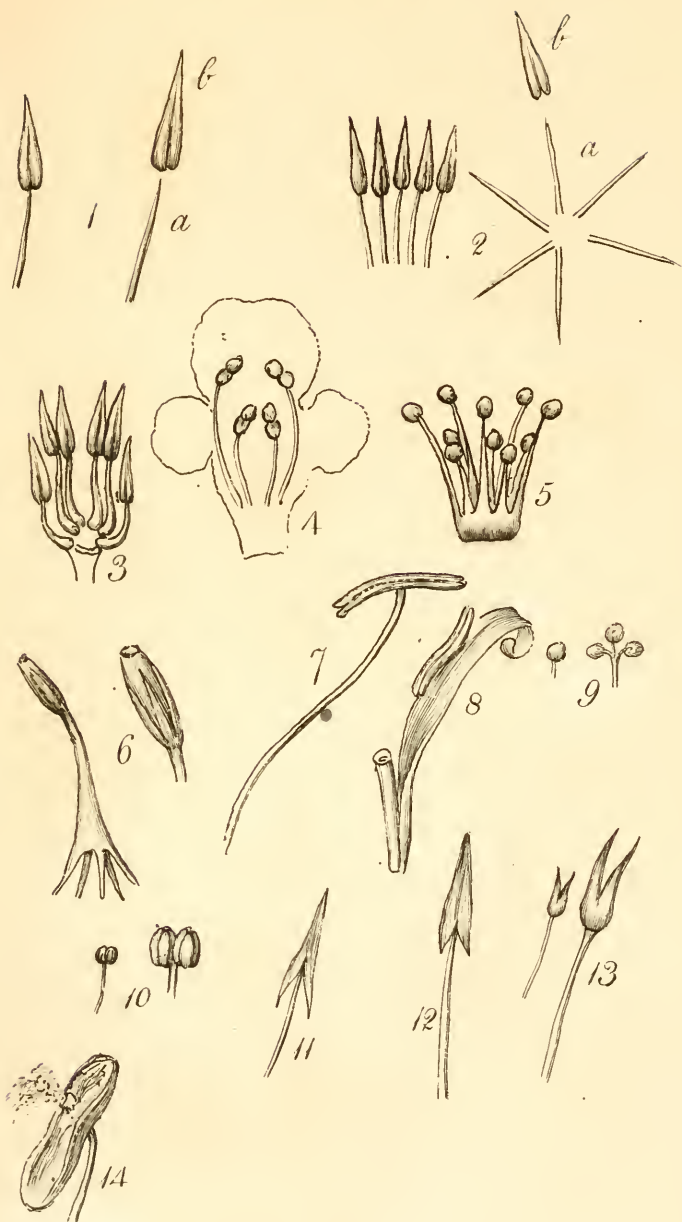




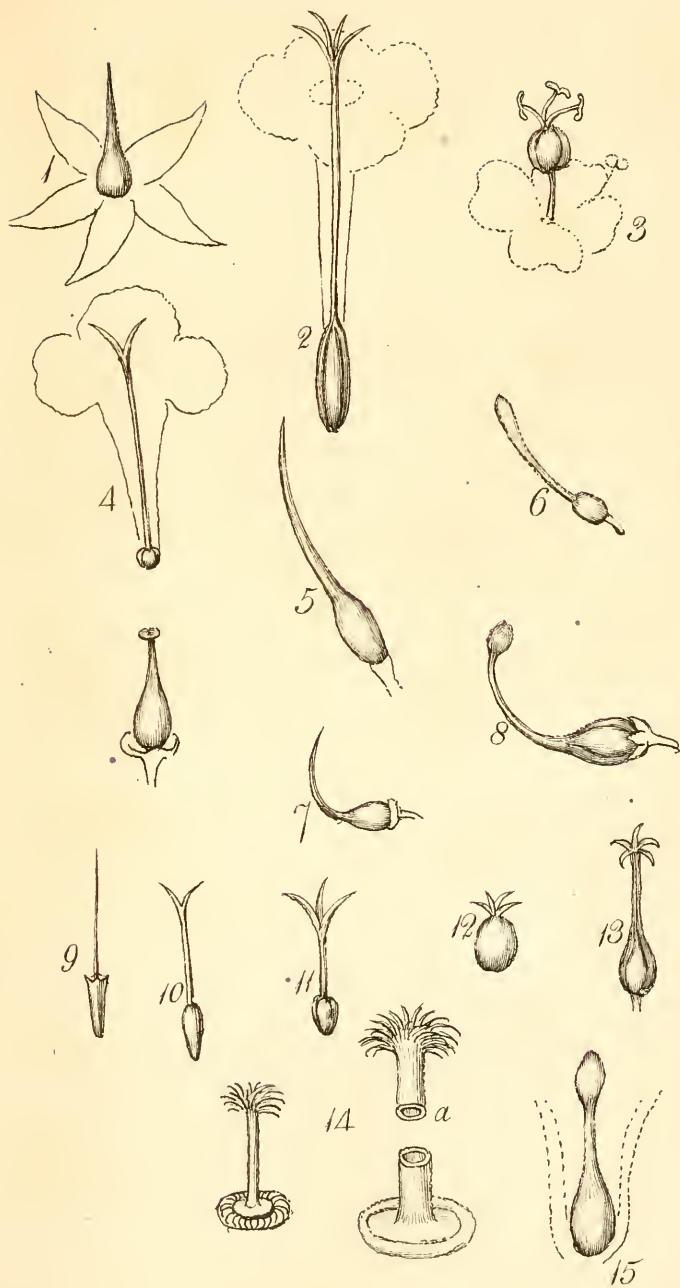




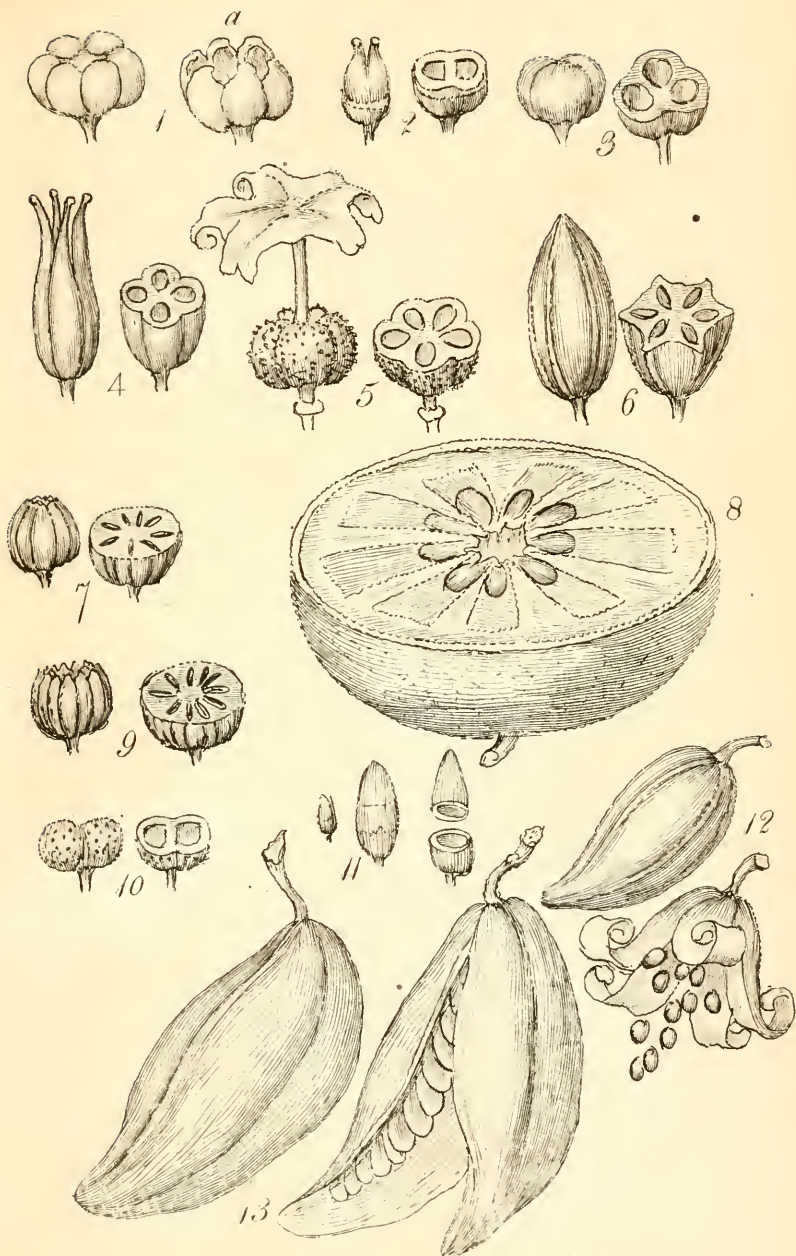








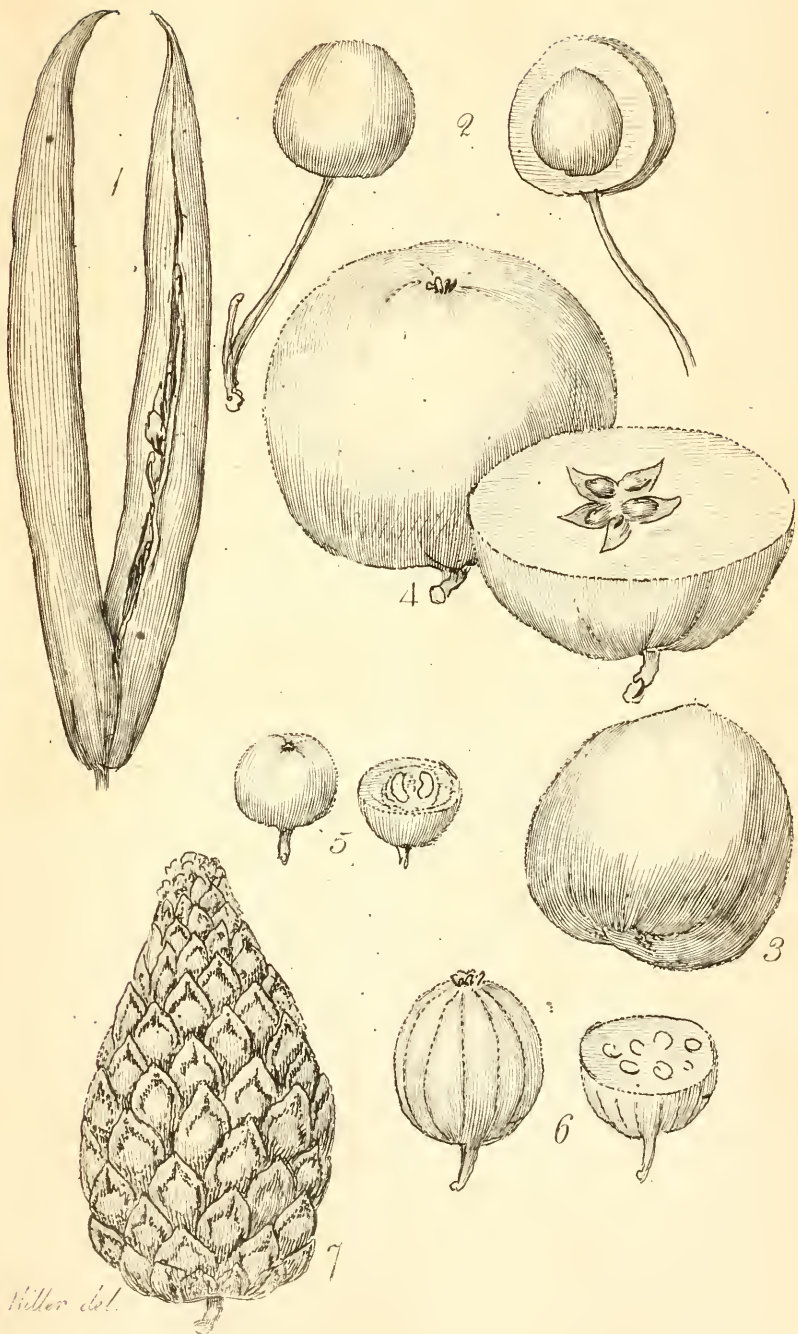












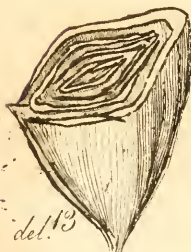
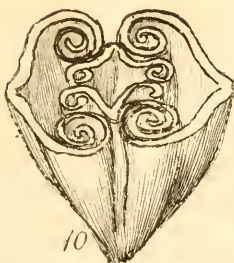
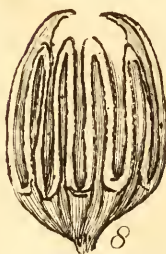
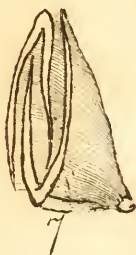
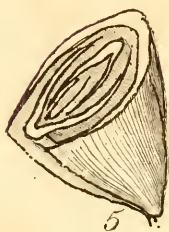


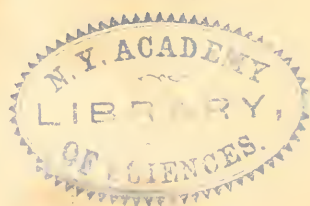












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